e Itliming I

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1050-Vol. XXV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1855.

STAMPED SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED ... FIVEPENCE.

R. JAMES CROFTS, MINING BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS,
in BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cach.
BUTDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paywhom 15 to 20 per cent, per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND
INTE for appointation requires careful discrimination.

No Coars is a BUYER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Devon Burra Burra,
the Charts is a BUYER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Devon Burra Burra,
which Winter Basset, West Basset, Lambergoot, Trewetha, West Wh. Carpenter,
by Bertha, Devon Wheal Buller, Cubert, Fish Russell. R. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, is

Clijah and Wentworth, Lady Bertha. West Providence. Wheal Wrey. Mary Ann. East Sortridge. Ludcott. Hender. Great Wheal Sheba. North Robert. East Russell. Alfred Consols. Great Wheal Vor. Great Crinnis. Towwarne. Wheal Kitty (Lelant). Trelawny. South Carn Brea.

R. JAMES
MIRCH Consols.

Soft Basset.
The Wrey.
Alice Consols.
The Wrey.
Alice Consols.
The Wrey.
Alice Consols.
Great Baddern.
Grannall.
Chert.
Leeds and St. Aubyn.
Molland.
North Crofty.
Travy Consols.
Grant Baddern.
Travy Consols.
West Sortridge.
East Wheal Russell.
Round Hill.
To Roll Round Hill.
To Leady Bertha.

50 Lady Bertha. 25 North Unity. 2 North Robert. 20 Guskus. 10 Pedn-an-drea. 5 Clijah. 5 West Frances. FOR SALE-1 East Pool. 1 West Seton. 5 Arthur. 2 East Basset. 5 Collacombe.

Horth Basset. 5 Collacombe. 10 Pedn-an-drea, 11 West Basset. 10 Great Eartune. 5 Cljah. 15 Her. 5 Trefusis. 5 West Frances. 18 Her. 10 South Carn Brea. 7 West Frances. 10 South Carn Brea. 7 West Frances. 12 SURENESS and SALES EFFECTED in every description of RAILWAY, IN-MEMORE, and OTHER SECURITIES. 15 Description of Memory of the SECURITIES. 15 Description of Memory of the Security of the Secur

Estaccessry.

18. Barkeur, Ext, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of person receipt of stamped addressed envelopes; and PUBLISHES WEEKLY states. Containing latest particulars of prices, and much desirable information 1, Planer's-court, Old Broad-street, London.

I Finery's court, Old Broad-street, London.

MR. PETER WATSON begs to inform his friends and gentlemen sonnected with English and foreign mines, that he has returned from Cambins, Cornwall, where he has been residing for the past 12 months, and has now OldsingED Busings's of SHAREDEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION.

Its past eleven years' experience which he has had in every department of mining, sais attensive connection with mine agents and others in Cornwall and Devon, mile him to judge of, and select mines of intrinsic value.

Be past of the proof offers great advantages for investment in carefully selected mines, the sertainty of success and profit to the embarkment of capital may be relied on. By Persa Warson will at all times be glad to afford every information; and purhe and sell shares on the usual commission, to which the most careful attention is be paid.—37, Old Broad-street, London, Oct. 5, 1855.

R. HY. GOULD SHARP TRANSACTS BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES.

TO SHAREHOLDERS IN MINES LABOURING UNDER INFRICULTIES,* FINANCIAL OR OTHERWISE.—As many good unining sprils are neglected, and even described, through want of proper management and elimit supital to develop them, Mr. CALVERT may be CONSULTED, and will be lay to ASSIST in re-organising any company, and introducing such as he may appear to the capital sta.—Address, 189, Strand.

O LANDED PROPREITORS, HOLDERS OF ROYALTIES,
AND LESSEES OF MINERALS.—Mr. CALVEET, MINING GEOLOGIST
times to SURVEY MINES, or any estate likely to contain minerals of commercia,
as, and develop the riches they may contain.—Address, 189, Strand.

29%

29%

pere alie-premove ed as the ties com

Casea Spartary has FOR SALE, at nett prices, the following, or any part thereof:

"Read Greaville. 50 Pedn-an-drea. 5 East Buller."

"Bead Greaville. 50 Pedn-an-drea. 5 East Basset.

"Brand Great Wheal Alfred.

"Brand Great

AMERICAN STREET, and MINING LINES F. BODDY, 16, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING LINES F. BODDY, 16, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING LINES F. BODDY, 16, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING LINES F. BODDY, 16, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING LINES F. BODDY, 16, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING LINES F. BODDY, 16, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING LINES F. BODDY, 16, OLD LINES F. BUSINESS in the undermentioned, or lines for the prices. The price of the prices of the prices of the prices. The prices of the prices. The prices of t Messer (Bodmin) Mixon Great Cons. Molland

Stray Park and Camborne Vean
Sortridge Consols
Seartr, and Beddord
South Bog
South Cara Brea
St, Hilary
Trebane
Tremow Consols
Tremow Consols
Tramar Maria
Silowing divided and progressive mines:
West South West Phænix
West Monix
West Sortridge
West Work Wh. Friendsh.
West Monix
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West Monix
Wes Moliand.
North Hingston.
Rasewarne.
North Robert.
East Wheal Rose.
South Buller and
Penstruthal.
Buller and Reserved.

CEORGE MOORE will BUY or SELL, at the closest prices, in any

part of—

T part of—
10 Arthur.
10 Alfred Consols,
5 Boiling Well,
3 Bedford United.
50 Buller and Basset Unit.
50 Ciljah and Wentworth.
10 Caradon Consols.
1 East Basset.
1 East Basset.
6 Gronge Moons will be happy to addise with any

1 South Wheal Frances.
10 Trehane.
20 Trewetha.
5 West Providence.
3 West Basset.
20 Wheal Zion.
20 Wheal Grenville.
2 Wheal Kitty (Lelant).
10 Wheal Hender.

1 East Basset. 100 Sortridge Consols. 10 Wheal Hender.

George Moore will be happy to advise with any capitalist who may be desirous of purchasing British Mining Stock, either for a permanent investment, or for an advance in price.

George Moore bars to call the attention of his friends to Wheal Grenville, at present prices. This unine is situate in the best mining district in the world. It possesses machiners fully adequate for its development, and profitable results will, in all probability, be very mortly realised. The shares are held by an influential and responsible proprietary.

possesses machinery fully adequate for its development, and monatorial and responsible proprietary.

Gronor Moore would further advise any of his friends who may be about purchasing in any of the Ephemeral Stocks of the day at enormous premiums, to carefully consider the relative prospects and position of the mines.

Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines; and the closest prices forwarded on application.

Gronor Moore, Dealer in Mining Shares, 1, Crown-court, Threadmeedle-street.

M. R. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE-BROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support received from all parts of the kingdom during the period he has been a BROKER OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

OF LONDON.

Mr. REYNOLDS continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY SHARES, DEBENTURES, &c. Also, in ENGLISH, IRISI, SCOTCH, and FOREIGN MINING SHARES; and from his long experience in mining matters, and extensive connection with capitalists, mining agents, and others in the various mining districts throughout the kingdom, is enabled to afford superior information for careful investment in dividend-paying and progressive mines, which he will effect on the usual commission. Mr. REYNOLDS begs to observe, that the present period offers great advantages for investment in carefully selected mines.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, No. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—Oct. 5, 1855.

MESSRS. T. SPARGO AND CO., MINING AGENTS AND GRAULT SHAREBROKERS, 70, COENHILL, LONDON.

Gratultous advice will be afforded to any gentleman requiring information respecting mining investments, upon application personally or by letter.

REMOVAL.—Mr. HENRY SIBLEY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT, has REMOVED from No. 5, Old Broad-street, to No. 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL.

MESSRS. WATSON AND ENSOR, MINING AGENTS, DEALERS in MINING, RAILWAY, and other SHARES, have REMOVED from 64, Old Broad-street, to 2, ABTILLERY PLACE, FINSBURY SQUARE. Messrs, Warson and Esson have FOR SALE, at very low prices, SHIARES in a few DIVIDEND, and other MINES approaching a dividend state, which they can strongly recommend. Prices and general information afforded on application. Messrs. Warson and Esson undertake the inspection of mines, through eminently qualified local agents, and on moderate terms.

MR. EDWARDS, ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, & REFEREE,
7, LITTLE WINCHESTER STREET, OLD BROAD STREET.
Merchants, Manufacturers, Executors, and Partnership Accounts, adjusted and
made up.
Financial Statements and Balance-Sheets carefully prepared or investigated.

Financial Statements and Balance-Sheets carefully prepared or investigated.

Assignments and other confidential arrangements Negociated with Debtors an Creditors.

M. R. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
4, AUSTINFRIARS, CITY. /7,
BUSINESS TRANSCATED IN HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, FUYDS,
SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, &c.

MR. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL. M. R. WM. ROSSER, LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR, LIANELLY, SOUTH WALES. Tenants found for coal, ironstone, and every description of mineral property. Col-lieries and mines viewed and reported on. Maps kept by contract or otherwise.

THOMAS EDINGTON, PURCHASER AND INSPECTOR OF CASTINGS ON COMMISSION, 17, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW. 2/

MR. JAMES TAYLOR, METAL BROKER MIDDLESBRO'-ON-TEES. 22 MR. EVAN HOPKINS, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER 38, THURLOE SQUARE, BROMPTON. 23

MR. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER 76, CORNHILL, LONDON. 24,

NGLISH DIVIDEND MINES.—Shareholders in dividend mines are not subject to calls or liability of any kind if they select the mines known to be free from debt, with large reserves, making considerable profits upon present workings, and paying dividends every two months, that are likely to be maintained for many years to come, varying from £10 to £25 per cent. per annum upon immediate investments. The great majority of the new selventures, termed mines, are in debt, without prospects, and utterly valueless. Safe and profitable investments can only be effected by acting upon reliable information. The undersigned are in constant communication with the best mining districts, do not speculate on their own account, but confine themselves exclusively to a commission business, and are, therefore, in a position to give an independent and disinterested opinion. Every information afforded for the safe investment of capital; and purchases and sales effected with the utmost promptitude, and upon the best possible terms.

JAMES S, TRIPP AND CO., 33, Clement's—lane, Lombard-street. JAMES S. TRIPP AND CO., 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

(APT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in RNG-LAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

MR. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITIST STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.

STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.

R. LELEAN has the following MINE SHARES FOR SALE—
100 Great Wheal Vor, 16s. 6d.; 20 Marke Valley, 259; 30 Wheal Charlotte, 210; 10 Great Wheal Fortune, 25%; 45 Cwm Darren, 6s.; 40 Dalrhiew, 52s. 6d.; 50 Hawkmoor, 10s.; 50 Pedn-an-drea, 22%; all calls paid; 10 Swanpool, 22, 28 paid; 50 Union Tin, 21; 30 West Par Consols, 10s.; 50 Langford, 12s. 6d.; 250 Mohland, 18. 6d.; 350 Great Howsa United; 100 South Bog, 3s.; 300 West Sortridge, 7s. 9d.; 100 Perran Wheal Mary Ann, 12s. 6d.; 100 West Collacombe, 12s. 6d.; 100 Lady Bertha, 28s.; 50 Wheal Ludcott, 14s.; 10 Aifred Consols, 21; 10 Wheal Wrey, 25; 20 Builer and Basset United; 200 Pembroke and East Crinnis, 6s.; 10 South Crenver, 30s.; 50 South Zion, 3s.; 30 Calstock United, 11s. 6d.; 500 Coosheen, 10s.; 130 East Sortridge, 4s. 6d.; 100 Fort Bowen, 4s. 6d.; and 100 Wysgan Siste, 9d.

Mr. LELEAN has also many other valuable mine shares to sell, that are paying from 15 to 27 per cent.; and will be most happy to furnish every information that is necessary to guide capitalists wishing to invest in mines.

Mining Offices, 4, Cushion-nourt, old Broad-street, London.

MR. W. MICHELL, COMMISSION AGENT and DEALER in BRITISH MINES, is always in a position to BUY or SELL in most DIVIDEND MINES, as well NON-DIVIDEND MINES, where the prospects are such as will lead to early dividends. Gratuitous advice given on personal application, or by letter.—2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

MINING OFFICES, UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.

Mr. THOMAS TREWEEKE begs to inform his friends and the mining public generalty, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above address as a SHARE-DEALEK and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT; and treats by strict attention to the interests of those who may favour him with their orders to merit a share of their patronage. Mr. Trawarks flatters himself that being in daily communication with the best mining authorities of the day, and having had very considerable experience in practical mining, he is in a position to afford more than ordinary advice as to what mines in which one should invost, or otherwise.—Uny Lelant, Oct. 2, 1855. 30

VALUABLE DIVIDEND, FORFETTED, AND OTHER MINE SHARES

FOR SALE.

2 (256ths) Wheal Buller, paying £25 bi-monthly dividends.

1 (248ths) South Frances, paying £25 bi-monthly dividends.

1 (256ths) Wheal Basset, paying £25 bi-monthly dividends.

1 (256ths) West Damsel, paying £25 bi-monthly dividends.

1 (256ths) West Damsel, paying £25 bi-monthly dividends.

1 (256ths) West Seton, paying £3 bi-monthly dividends, and will increase.

1 (490ths) United Mines, paying £3 bi-monthly dividends.

1 (1024ths) Great Devon Consols, paying £9 bi-monthly dividends.

1 (1024ths) West Providence, paying £5 three-monthly dividends.

2 (1024ths) West Providence, paying £5 three-monthly dividends.

2 (1024ths) Wheal Charlotte, paying 10s. bi-monthly dividends.

2 (104ths) North Roskeer, paying occasional dividends,

1 (140ths) North Roskeer, paying occasional dividends.

2 (1604ths) Wheal Charlotte, paying large returns.

2 (1604ths) Wheal Henry, making large returns.

2 (1604ths) Wheal Henry, making large returns.

2 (1604ths) Wheal Henry, making large returns.

2 (1024ths) Wheal Henry, making large returns.

2 (1024ths) Glimar.

3 (1024ths) Great Wheal Martha.

3 (1024ths) Great Wheal Martha.

5 (1024ths) Great Wheal Martha.

5 (1024ths) Great Wheal Alfred, making large returns.

2 (1024ths) Great Wheal Alfred, making large returns.

3 (250ths) Freat Wheal Alfred, making large returns.

3 (250ths) Great Wheal Alfred, making large returns.

50 (3300ths) Kilbricken.

50 (2500ths) Trevenen, tin.

45 (1924ths) Leeds and St. Aubyn.

165 (4000ths) Bronfloyd, forfeited for non-payment of calls.

352 (1000ths) Molland, forfeited for non-payment of calls.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL,

bill, on Thursday, the 11th day of October, 1855, at One o'clock precisely, the above valuable SHARES, and begs particularly to call the attention of capitalists to the same, as the list contains shares in the most valuable dividend and productive mines in Cornwall and Devon, and paying such a rate of interest as cannot be obtained by any other mode of investment. The terms upon which the above property will be solid are, immediate payment of £25 per cent., and the remainder in 12 days from day of sale.—Forther particulars and catelogues may be had of Mr. T. P. Thomas, 75, Old Broad-street, London; and at Garraway's Coffee-house.

WALUABLE ASSURANCE AND MINING SHARES FOR SALE,
TO COVER AN ADVANCE.

500 Athenœum Life Assurance (£l paid), paying half-yearly dividends of
6 per cent. per annum.
2 (112ths) Wheal Margaret, paying dividends.
100 (2000coths) Vale of Towy, about to commence dividends.
10 (1035ths) East Wheal Rose Lead Mine.

R. T. P. THO MAS is instructed to SELL the above valuable
SHARES, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Changealley, Corahill, on Thursduy, the 11th day of October inst., at One o'clock precisely.
Catalogues and further particulars to be had at Garraway's; and at the offices of
the auctioneer, 75, Old Broad-street, London.

the auctioneer, 73, Old Broad-street, London.

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY OF CORK, KNOWN AS THE CROOKHAVEN MINE,
WITH THE NEW MACHINERY, MATKEIALS, SETTS, &c.

R. C. WARTON is directed by the Committee of Management to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, London, on Wednesday, 17th October, at Twicheo'clock, in One Lot, the valuable SETTS, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS of the CROOKHAVEN MINE, in a favoured mining district, ign miles from Skuil, County Cork, comprising a 26 in. cylinder PUMPING and CROSHING ENGINE; crushers, with fly-wheel; new shears and capetan; air machines; cistern; piant, &c., of which an inventory will be produced.

May be viewed upon application to Mr. Monx, purser, on the mine, of whom particulars may be obtained. Particulars also at the Imperial Hotel, Cork; Macken's, Angel-court, Bank; of Mr. Octavirs, secretary, at the Crookhaven Mining Offices, 1, Cachion-court, Old Broad-street; at the Auction Mart; and of Mr. C. Wardon, 7, Union-court, Old Broad-street (removed from Threadneedle-street).

JOHN R. PIKE, MINING AUCTIONEER AND SHARE-BROKER, begs to announce that his NEXT SALE of MINING SHARES, by AUCTION, will TAKE PLACE on the 16th detober at Garraway's; and all parties naving shares for sale, will please forward them on or before Friday, the 12th prox., to that they may be included in the catalogues and advertisements.

The Mining Exchange attended daily, and shares of every description bought and sold upon commission, at the closest market prices; and a list of business done forwarded by post upon application.

South Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, Oct. 5, 1855.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER and DEALER in BRITISH MINES, SHARES, and STOCKS IN GENERAL, PUBLISHES a WEEKLY CURRENT LIST OF PRICES of a judicious selection of DIVIDEND, PROGRESSIVE, and bone fide SPECULATIVE COMPANIES, with other statistical and wallable information, including his Synopsis of British Mining for the past Nine Fears. Subscribers, £2 2s. annually, including postage; or 1s. per List.

Brokerage Offices.—4, Austinfriars, London.

Oct. 5, 1855. Publishing Offices.—19, Great St. Helen's, London.

M. R. E. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation, various Gas Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regular dividends.

MR. NEWTON SAMUELSON, F.C.S., ASSAYER AND ANA-LYTICAL CHEMIST, -3, HACKIN'S HEY, LIVERPOOL. 37

MR. FRANCIS RIDGMAN, MINE SHAREBROKER, TAVISTOCK, DEVON. MR. T. TYACK, MINE SHAREBROKER, AUCTIONEER, &c.,

MR. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OPPICES,

Mines inspected, and information punctually (urnished.

MR. JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, and ACCOUNTANT, REDRUTH, will be happy to receive ORDERS from his friends and the public for the PURCHASE and SALE OF SHARES (ON COMMISSION ONLY) in any of the MINES in the district; also, to EXECUTE COMMISSIONS for the SALE of MINING and OTHER MATERIALS. J. H. Cock hopes by paying strict attention to business, moderate charges, and the prompt settlement of accounts, to merit a continuance of the public favours.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—HENRY MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, and ASSAYER IN GRALL—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

TICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN RKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for male:—gined metallic mickel. (OXIDE OF COBALT. (WIRE, &c. REPINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, CO. REPINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

OLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND
CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.

JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.

M. H. BRUWBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
I, QUIET STREET, BATH, is a BUYER of Boscean, Sortridge Cossole,
Great Alfred, Affred Consols, Wheal Wrey, Wheal Zion, and West Polberro.

BRITISH MINES AS AN INVESTMENT.

By J. H. Munchison, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S., &c.

Copies may be obtained at Mr. Murchison's offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Wichin.

In crown 8vo, boards, pp. 237; price 3s. &d., by post 4s.—Third Kaltion.

This work contains full particulars of the principal dividend and progressive mines in England and Wales, with a list of the annual dividends paid by each mine in the last nine years. An abstract of the "Opinions of the Press" will be found in another column of this day's Journal.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-SHIRE, MANUPACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhestitatingly affirmed.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), BENWYN, CORNWALL.

In 6000 shares of £10 cach, with power to increase. Deposit 50s. per share, and the remainder by calls of 25s. per share, at intervals of not less than six months.

To be worked under the "Limited Limited Act."

To be worked under the "LISHTED LIBILITY ACT."
DIRECTORS:

GUSTAVUS EDWARD BECKERS, K.Sq., Warwick-road, Maida-hill, London.
STEPHEN BROAD, Esq., Peykham It.ye, London.
JAMES COBBETT, Esq., Deptord, Kent.
RICHARD HUMFRAYS, Esq., 72, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.
RICHARD HALLETT, Esq., Woodford, Essex.
ROBERT OFFORD, Esq., 53, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.
JOHN OFFORD, Esq., 54, Auburn-street, Plymouth.
C. R. READ, Esq., 58, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.
With power to increase.

RANKERS—Mesgrs, Martin and Co., 68, Lombard-street.

BANKERS—Messer, Martin and Co., 63, Lombard-street,
BROKER—Joseph Davis, Esq., 75, Old Broad-street,
SOLICTORS—Messers, Wire and Child, 9, St. Swithirs-lane, City.
ENGINEERS—Sims and Sons, Redruth.
OFFICES,—47, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS OF GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED MINES,

Embracing Wheal Busy, Wheal Daniel, South Hallenbeagle, Old Hallenbeagle, No
or New Hallenbeagle Mines, and an area of ground one and a half mile long
one mile wide, situated in Kenwyn, Cornwall (ducs, 1-24th; term 21 years),
abutting on Wheal Unity, Polidice, the Great Consols, and the United Mines
the north, and Treskerby and North Downs on the west.

the north, and Treskerby and North Downs on the west.

These mines contain upwards of 20 copper and tin lodes, and have paid immense rofits to the salventurers. There is an adit brought into the sett from 40 to 50 fms. cop from surface, and there are engine and other shafts sunk to a depth in Wheal usy of 100 fms. below the adit, at 01d and New Hallenbeagle to the 60 and 70 fm. vels, and in Wheal Daniel to about the 40 fm. level. The lodes are also driven on a the 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 69 fm. levels in the Hallenbeagle Mines, and in Wheal asy the levels are extended to the 100 fm. level below the adit. These mines possessed rich copper and tin lodes when the operations ceased, for particulars of which we the reports of the several mine agents.

mines were wrought, may at once be raised to the surface, and immediate and handsome returns will be made.

It is the united opinion of persons competent to speak on these mines, that when they shall have been set to work, the immense profits that will accrue therefrom will place them in a position second to none in the county of Cornwail, or elsewhere.

In the report of the late engineer of the above mines, he states that the water drawn from Wheal Busy, on an average for 12 months, was 478 gallons per minute; and that an 85-inch engine will be ample not only to drain the mine, but will be sufficient to prosecute it to a much greater depth; and that two 70-inch engines, one on the old and the other on the new Hallenbeagie, will be sufficient for every purpose.

It is thought that much less than £60,000 will be ample to put up all proper machinery, drain the mines to the bottom, and render them dividend-paying; and that when so done, they will pay 30 per cent, on the capital required. It may be considered, therefore, that there is no speculation in the concern, but a pure investment of capital; for it will be seen, from the several reports given by the mine agents, that there is upwards of £300,000 worth of copper and in orea decorded in 1838, during which take away.

is upwards of £300,000 worth of copper and tin ores already discovered in the mines, to take away.

The operations in Wheal Busy commenced in 1810, and ceased in 1823, during which time the lord received as dues, at a 20th dish, £17,192 198, 6d., notwithstanding the very inefficient way in which the operations were carried on, and the low standard of copper and tin, being more than 20 per cent, less than the present price.

There were raised and sold from Wheal Busy alone the last 14 months the engine was at work 5311 tons of copper ore, which realised £21,170 5s, 2d. The return of tin ore was one ton of tin to every 20 tons of copper ore, making the returns of tin 265 tons, at £40 per ton, realising £10,600. And the first 12 months after the engine ceased working there were sold from Wheal Busy alone 2848 tons of copper ore, which realised £10,731 4s, 6d.; making the returns of tin 142 tons, at £40 per ton, £5680. This does not show any want of ores.

The West Cornwall Railway runs through the sett from east to west. The mines are within four miles of Port Treath and six miles of Devon, and connected with both sea ports by a tram-road, which runs through the sett, the isomyowement in machinery of

The West Cornwall Railway runs through the sett from east to west. The mines are within four miles of Port Treath and six miles of Devon, and connected with both sea ports by a tram-road, which runs through the sett.

The inducement to work these shallow mines is the improvement in machinery of all descriptions, the high standard of copper and tin, and last, though not the least, the great economy and science displayed in all mining operations in the present day over the time when these mines hast worked.

In the last working of Wheal Busy the adventurers paid 36s, per 100 kibbles to raise the suff to surface; the engineer above referred to states the same quantity of stuff he would now engage to raise to the surface for 2s. 6d. They also paid 9s, per 160 kibbles for filling and landing, and 10s, per ton for dressing. The expense was so great that thousands of tons of copper and tin ores are now broken and lying underground in the excavation in the mine, which can be raised to the surface and made marketable for less than one-half the present worth.

Capt. Johns says—"There are hundreds of thousands of tons of copper and tin ores are now broken and now standing in sight on the mine to take away; and when the mines are put in good course of working, they will be second to no mine in Corawall."

Capt. Skowis, of New Hallenbeagle, says—"There are two courses of copper ores in the back and bottom of the 60 fathom level, cast of shaft 20 fms. long, which will let 2s. 6d. and 6s. in £1, and that there is a course of copper ore in the bottom of the 60 fan level, west of shaft on the same lode 50 fms. long, which will produce 4 tons per fm, worth 113 per cent., and will let at 1s. in £1, when dry. Capt. Paul Raby, of the Wheal Seton, says the same: they had 55 pitches working when the mine stopped, at tributes from 2s. 6d. to 13s. 4d."

Capt. Stephen Lean, of Wheal Seton, examined New Hallenbeagle several times; he says—"There is a course of copper ore in the bottom of the 60 fm. level, 45 fms. long, producing 4 tons p

will let at 3s, in £1."

Mr. Rosewall says—"There is a course of copper ores in South Hallenbeagle, on Reid's lode, in the 40 fm. level, 10 fms. long, worth £30 per fm.; and in the 50 fm. level, on the same lode, there is a course of ores for 60 fms. long, producing 1½ ton per fm., worth £9 per ton—worth £13 los, per fm., the ground can be worked at 60s, per fm.; and there is a course of copper ores in the bottom of the 30, on Ont's lode, for 60 fms. long, will produce 1½ ton per fm.; worth £11 per ton, or £16 per fm.; the ground can be worked for 60s. per fm.; and the lodes in the Old Hallenbeagle underlie south, and the lodes in South Hallenbeagle north; they will join in the 110, where the ore will be immensely.

ground can be worked for 60s, per fm.; and the lodes in the Old Hallenoeagle underlie south, and the lodes in South Hallenbeagle north; they will join in the 110, where the ore will be immense."

Mr. James Nichol says—"There is enough copper and tinstuff broken in Wheal Busy to pay for the crection of all proper machinery; and there is a course of ores in the 90:12 men can raise 100 tons per month."

Mr. Richard Nichol says—"The worked in Wheal Busy when the mine stopped working; that the ores were abundant throughout the mine; and in the 60, in the western part of the mine, a rich lode was cut in the side; six men raised 100 tons of ore, which realised £5 per ton, at 105 standard; and that the same lode was cut in the 60, east of Chepnoweth's shaft, where the ores were of an extraordinary size and quality; that Ralph Blight, &c., worked on it until the water rose up and drove them." Capt. William Martin, Sitthians, the greatest mining authority in Cornwall, says—"He examined the above mine in 1827 several times, and he examined Wheal Busy three weeks before she eased working. There is enough copper and in ores already broken in Wheal Busy to pay the expenses of the mine for years; and that there are several courses of copper ore worth from £20 to £240 per fm.; and that there is a course of copper ores in Old Hallenbeagle Mine, in the 60, 30 fms. long, worth £32 per fm. The ore is so immense in those mines that they will pay at least £24,000 per annum profits, and that for 20 years."

The object of the company is to effectually work these mines. More than one-half of the shares are already taken, and the remaining shares will be placed into good hands. Applications for the same may be made either to the broker in London, or to the manager, Mr. J. B. Pascoe, of Camborne, Cornwall.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

THE MOST PRECIOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

THE MOST PRECIOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

NO MORE RHEUMATISM!—THE PAUSILIPPIC LOTTON, for the SPEEDY CURE of eaute Rheumatism, the most distracting Nervous Headache, Lumbago, Sciatica, Swollen Giands, Cramps, Rheumatic Pains in almost every part of the body, and many other compiaints, by a few outward and painless applications to the part affected. A couple of days, in most cases, will suffice to completely cure the sufferer.

The number of testimonials in the hands of the proprietors, as to the almost miraculous effect of this wonderful remedy, is incredible. The following are a few of those recently received:— To MISSER, PRAME NIEMEYER AND CO.

July 30, 1855.—GENTIEMEN: I have used the Pausilippic Lotion as a means of re-lief for rheumatism in the shoulder, and solatica in the hip; my suffering, especially from rheumatism, was extremely acute, and I found myself completely relieved by applying the lotion morning and evening for three successive days. I had to take no internal medicine, or to observe any particular regimen, neither was it necessary during the time to abandon my ordinary avocation. I consider it due to you, and feel induced in the interest of suffering humanity, to authorise the publication of these lines.

F. T. POETER, Magistrate, Head Office, Dubin Police.

Victoria Park, Doneyearaey, June 10, 1855.—GENTLEMEN: I feel extremely obliged

these lines. F. T. PORTER, Magistrate, Head Office, Dublin Police. Victoria Park, Doneyearus, June 10, 1855.—Gentlemn: I feel extremely obliged to you for your very valuable rheumatic lotion, which I applied three times only, as directed, to my arm, when I was completely relieved from the very severe rheumatic pains which I had suffered incoessantly for three months, and which I feared had become chronic. I do trust this most valuable discovery may be made available to the public.—I am, &c., THOMAS WELSH, late Attorney-General of Australia. In bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., with ample directions for use.

Sold in London by Messrs. Hioos, chemist, 35, Piccadilly, opposite St. James's Church; Collegy and Co., 112, Cheapside; E. D. SHIRTLIPP, 90, Chiswell-street; W. WILLMOIT, 33, St. Margaret's-hill, Borough; in Dublin, by Messrs. Buwley and Evans, Sackville-street; in Australia, by Mr. HEMEN L. DAVIS, Liverpool-street, Hobast Town; in America, by Mr. A. SERMULLER, Baltimore-street, Baltimore; and wholesale and retial at 16, High-street, Aldgate, where all orders will be punctually attended to.

wholesale and relata at an intermediate the statement of the state of the F. Nikharara and Co. will forward a box containing twelve bottles of both sizes of the Pausilippic Lotion, free of carriage, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of a bost-office order for £2 cs. 6d.

MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY R & A

The nucleus of this company has been formed by a few private gentlemen interested in mines. The idea of its construction originated with the present manager, in order to meet the great difficulties encountered by persons wishing to invest in mineral properties. It is well known that the large profits realised by mining are divided by persons obtaining secret information of discoveries and improvements, and by their agents in town. Cases constantly occur of the same shares being transferred many times in the course of a short period, involving the scriftee of 20 per cent. of the achievant of the same shares being transferred many evented, and the whole of the profits secured to the investor.

The originator of this company arrangements, these sacrifices will be prevented, and the whole of the profits secured to the investor.

The originator of this company has been constantly applied to or advice by many elergymen and gentlemen in town and country, and has recommended purchases which have afforded large profits. Being unable to continue so extensive a correspondence, he adopts this plan of meeting their necessities, and those of the numerous other persons similarly circumstanced. It is proposed:—

1. To purchase shares in dividend mines, or those approaching that position.

2. To avoid young and speculative mines, however tempting in appearance.

3. To lend cash for short periods, at 10 por cent., on good shares and safe terms.

4. To employ trustworthy and competent agents in the mining districts, to keep the directors fully informed of the state and prospects of certain mines by telegraph.

5. To be prepared at any moment to purchase valuable shares, which are often obtainable at less than the market price, because saving the seller the loss usually attendant on delay in settlement.

6. To cell shares when excitement has forced the price too high; and to buy when depression has produced the opposite effect.

The company to be formed in accordance with the new "Limited Liability Act." The shares to be 1000, of

The meetings for general business and declaration of dividends to be held half-yearly.

The objects of this company having been carried out on a small scale by the projector and his friends, and found to produce 40 per cent. profit, and he having engaged to use his extensive acquaintance with mining affairs for its benefit, in addition to the experience of its directors and agents, there appears no reason why enough of the million sterling of profit annually made from mineral property should not be obtained by this company, so as to pay 20 per cent., and also leave a reserve fund. Mine share purchasers will see that the intention of this company, wisely carried out, will form the long-desired connecting link between them and the mineral resources of this country, and constitute a medium through which their capital, can safely and profitably flow.

Prospectuses, containing the names of directors and further details, will be feady for delivery shortly. Meanwhile, shares may be applied for to Ronkar Oryonu (Measra. Offord and Co.), 79, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London. Applications to be accompanied by an order for £1 per share, that payment being considered the best reference.

[PROSPECTUS.]

MEAVY CONSOLS, NEAR TAVISTOCK, DEVON.
In 4000 shares,
Of which 2657 are taken up, and the remaining 1343 are to be disposed of.
Conducted on the "Cosr-noos System."

This mine is situate in the Tavistock district, in the killas at the south-western boundary of the granite range of Dartmoor.
From the reports, it will be seen that several lodes of more than ordinary promise run through the sett, which is very extensive, and can be worked by water-power to a great depth.

The estimated expense of fully proving the mine, in addition to the work already done, is £1467, to this add incidental expenses (asy) £533, together £2000, which it is intended to raise by calls not exceeding 2s. 6d. per share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

The character and experience of the agents, whose reports are annexed, and the numerous list of local shareholders, including many of the best known mining agents in the Tavistock district, render any further comment or observation unnecessary.

The directors and officers of the company will be elected at the first general, which will be convened as soon as the share list is complete.

Applications for shares to be made; the reports of Captains John Prince, Rischolders, seen; and further information and forms of application, with terms of issue of shares, obtained; at the office, 98, Graccehurch-street, London.

Meavy Consols, June 20, 1855.—Dean Six: Having been requested to inspect the

Applications for shares to be made; the reports of Captains John Prince, Richard Williams, Alexander Barratt, and William Doble, with plans and a list of shareholders, seen; and further information and forms of application, with terms of issue of shares, obtained; at the office, 98, Gracechurch-street, London.

**Meavy Consols, June 20, 1855.—Dean Sin: Having been requested to inspect the above-named mine, I beg to submit the following:—vix., That there are five known lodes traversing the sett, four of which are underlying north, and one south; all these lodes are deposited or embedded in congenial and highly mineralised strata. The principal operations have been carried out on the middle or No. 3 lode, on which there has been a shaft sunk to the depth of about 16 fms., from which place the samples, nearly 16 tons, are of rich grey ore; there has also been an adit driven on its course about 50 fms., which has produced fine specimens of grey ore; and in outling through the lode at this shallow depth (16 fms.), there have been also fine specimes of malleable or native copper, with green carbonate, found embedded between the layers of capel. The appearances of this lode generally are large and strong, with a very flattering appearance for large deposits of copper; and as operations can be commenced by water-power to a very considerable depth, I have no hesitation in recommending it as a first-class speculation.

To J. Matthews, Esq.

ANTHONY PRYOR, of North Wheal Robert.

**Wheal Friendship, June 22, 1855.—Sin: In answer to your enquiries respecting Meavy Console, I beg leave to remark that the sett extends about ½ mile in length on the course of the lodes, and is about 300 fms. wide. In this extensive sett hey distinct lodes, running cast and west, have been intersected by an adit driven in anortherly direction. Most of these lodes picent favourable indications, and some of them produce stones of rich copper ore, and small quantities of malleable copper; in fact, I myself obtained about 7 tones of copper ore or a

The fall of water available for working the mine—25 ft. above the mill-wheel, and 35 ft. below. As there are only 1343 (4000ths) shares remaining to be disposed of, an early application will be necessary.

EAVY CONSOLS.—NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after TWO O'CLOCK on MONDAY NEXT. (9), Gracechurch-street, Oct. 5, 1855.

THE TREEN ALT TON NTINE.

On Lives of not less than Seventy Years of Age, on the let January, 1855. The return of each subscription secured on the death of the nominee.

SIDNEY BEISLY, Esq., 17, Hyde-park-gate South, Kensington Gore. FRANK WHITTAKER BUSH, Esq., 9, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn. JAMES E. SAUNDERS, Esq., 7, Lower Thames-street.

Bolictrona-Messra, Beisly and Pattison, 1, Lincoln's Inn. fields.

Local Agents-Messra. Pattison, White, and Dingley, solicitors, Launceston.

SECRETARY—Perry F. Nursey, Esq.

OFFICES.—17, BARGE YARD CHAMBERS, BUCKLERSBURY.

OFFICES,—17, BARGE YARD CHAMBERS, BUCKLERSBURY. (Late the offices of the Devon Great Consols.)

OFFICES,—17, BARGE YARD CHAMBERS, BUCKLERSBURY.

(Late the offices of the Devon Great Consols.)

ABSTRACT OF PROSPECTUS.

A Tontine is comprised of small investments for life annuities, with immense benefit of survivorship; and the Trenalt Tontine possesses the unique and important feature of providing for the return of the amount of each subscription on the lapse of the life of the monimee.

The estate of this tontine is situate in the parish of Trewen, in the county of Cornwall, and consists of 160 acres of freehold land, embracing the entire village or hamlet of Trenalt.

It is proposed to raise the capital in 200 nominations of £50 each, and that the estate shall be held for the benefit of the subscribers as personal estate. Half-shares of £52 cach will, however, be received where the two parties subscribing £25 each mutually agree on one life.

On payment of each subscription, a polley of insurance on the life of the nominee will be given to the subscriber;

Each subscription of £30 each, or two of £25 each, must be held upon one life of either sex, of not less than 70 years of age, to be nominated by the subscriber; and upon the fall of any life, the share in the ultimate stake depending thereon will merge for the benefit of the owners of the continuing shares. As soon as the lives shall be reduced to one, the entire estate, and all its benefits, will pass into the possession of the nominor of this life, and become his fee-simple; but as the property is capable of being divided into three compact farms, with residence on each, it may be desirable to divide the tontine when the survivors are reduced to three.

From the data given in the detailed prospectus, it is evident that the revenue from the property will become very considerable; and it is therefore proposed, from the proceeds thereof, that interest, at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum, shall be paid half-yearly on each subscription, during the life of the nominee; and that, after providing for the continuing policies, and as the income accumulates,

Capital £80,000, in shares of Ei0 sach.—Deposit £1 per share. A L. E. Y. R. A T. L. W. A Y. Capital £80,000, in shares of Ei0 sach.—Deposit £1 per share. A LORD OSSULSTON, M.P.

Sir J. R. KYNASTON, Bart., Hardwick Hail.

HENRY LYSTER, Esq., Rowton Castle.

HCNO NICOLLS, Esq., Shrewsbury.

W. A. COFFON, Esq., Bedford.

HOMAS BOYCOTT, Esq., Radge Hall.

THOMAS BOYCOTT, Esq., Radge Hall.

THE Rev. C. DICRY, Pontesbury.

The Rev. C. DICRY, Pontesbury.

The Rev. E. DWARD MUCKLESTON, J. MES ICKE, Shrewsbury.

Shrewsbury.

ENGINERS—David Wylie, Esq., Shrewsbury.

JAMES ENSOR, Esq., Rorrington Mines.

J. V. N. WILLIAMS, Esq., Bangor.

BROKERS—Messrs. Burton, Llayd, and Co., Shrewsbury.

Messrs. Clyn, Mills, and Co., Lombard-street, London.

Solutions—Messrs. How and Son, Shrewsbury.

This railway is projected with a view, in the first instance, to aid in developing the resources of the extensive and rich minoral district at an near minateries as a control of the extensive and rich minoral district at an near minateries as a control of the extensive and rich minoral district at an near minateries as a control of the extensive and rich minoral district at an near minateries as a control of the extensive and rich minoral district at an near minateries.

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., Lombard-street, London.

Solicitors—Messrs. How and Son, Shrewsbury.

This railway is projected with a view, in the first instance, to aid in developing the resources of the extensive and rich mineral district at and near Minsterley, and to afford the accommodation of railway transit to a wide extent of country in the south-western portion of Shropshire, now removed from convenient access any line. It is proposed that it shall leave the Shrewsbury and Hereford line about two miles from Shrewsbury, and follow the Valley of the Rea, passing Hook-a-gate, Messra Marshall's works at Hanwood, near to the smelting houses at Pontsford, and close to the villages of Pontesbury and Minsterley, terminating at Plox Green, in the township of Minsterley, in the parish of Westbury.

It was af first contemplated to extend the line at once from Minsterley through Worthen, to join the intended Oswestry and Newtown Line at or near to Caer Flos, in the parish of Montgomery, following the course indicated by nature up the Valley of the Rea, thus forming the most direct route from Shrewsbury into Central Walle, but it has subsequently been thought better to limit the project, for the present, to a line to Minsterley—requiring, of course, a far less amount of capital than if the line were carried on up to Caer Flos; whilst it is considered advisable to await the formation of the Oswestry and Newtown Railway, and also the result of other project, which have recently been announced, for making a railway from Welchpole to Shrewsbury (possibly adopting a portion of the Rea Valley Line), before any extension of the Rea Valley from Minsterley is determined upon. Should it form a portion of any other scheme for connecting Central Walles with Shrewsbury, it is obvious that a great accession of traffic will be acquired by it, from the convenience it will afford and the impetus it will give to the manufacturing and mining interests of Montgomeryshite, and that it will gain still greater importance, as a connecting

purchased for a double line.

From the nature of the ground, the line will be made at small cost, and the traffic of the district will ensure an ample return to the shareholders. As evidence of these facts, Messrs. Brassey and Fleld (the eminent contractors) are prepared to enter into an agreement to complete the line resuly for opening, including all stations and sidings, for the sum of £6000 per mile (exclusive, however, of the purchase of land, which is not of the best quality, and will, it is expected, be had on moderate terms). They are also willing to take a lease of the line for seven years, at a rental to pay the shareholders 4 per cent., and to accept payment for a large portion of the contract in shares.

They are also willing to take a lease of the line for seven years, at a rental to pay the shareholders 4 per cent., and to accept payment for a large portion of the contrat in shares.

In regard to the traffic of the line, the minerals alone must be productive of very great profit. In the neighbourhood of Minsterley there are numerous mines in operation, producing, in round numbers, 5000 tons of smelted lead, or about one-tend of the entire produce of Great Britain, annually, and no doubt can exist but this quantity would be very largely increased by the facilities afforded by a railway. The present cost of land carriage to Shrewsbury is four or five times that of railway transit; and besides this great saving in tane can scarcely be overrated. There is also an extensive coal field adjoining the proposed line, ten miles long, and about one mile wide, producing upwards of 50,000 tons annually, which also may be greatly increased by the advantage of railway carriage. A very large agricultural traffic in live stock, grain, flour, &c., and a great demand for lime and other artificial manures, may be calculated upon. The local population is also a busy and a travelling one. Amongst other modes of conveyance, there are upwards of 20 licensed and other conveyances, carrying passengers and goods from Minsterley, Pontesbury, and the adjacent districts, to Shrewsbury and back, each of them twice or thrice a week, and some more; and the Rea Valley district is densely populated with miners, colliers, and artisans of various descriptions, independently of the regular agricultural population.

Several landowners have promised substantial support to the project, and the inhabitants of the district generally are strongly desirous for its accomplishment, and will use their utmost endeavours for that purpose. The promoters desire to accommodate the district in the greatest possible degree, to make the line in the most conomical way, to conciliate various interests, and to avoid, as far as possible, all annoyance to handowners th

Mecess.
Applications for shares may be addressed to Mesers. How and Sox, of Shrevsbury, the solicitors of the company; and to Mesers. HENRY TUDOR and Sox, sharebrokers, Stock Exchange, London.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

THIRD EDITION. This day is published, in crown octavo, boards, with Tables, 240 pp. Price 3s. 6d., by post 4s.

BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS A MEANS OF INVESTMENT;
WITH PARTICULARS OF THE PRINCIPAL DIVIDEND AND PROGRESSIVE MINES IN ENGLAND THIRD EDITION,
WITH AN APPENDIX, OFFINIONS OF WITHIN SALES, THE LATEST PERIOD.

BY J. H. MURCHISON, ESQ., F.G.S., F.S.S., &c.

London: Mann Nephews, 39, Cornbill. Copies may also be obtained at Mr. Murchison's office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within; and at the Mining Journal office, Opinions of The Country of Control of Control

A very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of the mine investments.—Mining Journal, Dec. 2.

This is a valuable guide to investors in mines.—Herapath's Journal, Dec. 2.

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—Morning Herald, City Article, March 11, 1852.

Mr. Marchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his boos, and as placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines,—Morning Herald, City Article, Marchi 11, 1855.

The whole comprises a great deal of very useful information, of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—Morning Chronicle, City Article, March 28, 1855.

Mr. Murchison has here brought together the details most wanted on the legitimate mining undertakings at home.—Globe, City Article, Dec. 7.

The book will be found extremely valuable as a guide to all who are interested, or about to seek investments in mines; and we have elsewhere availed ourselves of one of the mining curiosities which Mr. Murchison has so skiffully brought together.—Observer, Dec. 24, 1854.

Will be exceedingly valuable to any one who desires to adventure in this important branch of our home industry, " and comprising all that is necessary to guide a person in a judicious outlay of his capital.—Plymouth Journal, Dec. 7.

The matter appears to us to be treated with much ability, and those who have any interest in mining, or who are desirous of investing capital in mines, should avail themselves of the information which the writer has so clearly brought together.—Plymouth Herald.

The author of this little work has evidently devoted considerable attention to the subject on which it treats, and has succeeded in producing a volume replete with information valuable to those interested in mining appealations.—Bristol Mirror Those who are seeking information on mines and mining operations, with regards mount of important information, not to be had, in an equally clear, condensely amount of important information, not to be had, in an equally clear, condensely amount of important information, not to be had, in an equally clear, condensely amount of important inform

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Original Correspondence.

THE BLAENAVON THON AND COAL COMPANY.

THE BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL CUMPANY.

The Blaenavous country to attend the meeting of this company, at the parties of the "administrative reformer." Your report is compating the propose only to state the impression made by the proceedings raticely disinterested spectator. No one better than yourself knows with the propose only to state the impression made by the proceedings reliefly disinterested spectator. No one better than yourself knows with the propose of the sepected chairman and chief supporters, the propose of the sepected chairman and chief supporters, the propose of the september of the distance of the september of the distance of the

are any property thrive with such needy men as directors? Had herest, I should not consent to delay a sweeping reform until the sale was completed. Considering what the directors have to expect me, this may prove a tedious operation. Surely so important a should be carried on by men in whom the proprietary place. The earl's agent evinces some leaning toward the present and his remarks were very instrumental in promoting the yoto

a weight quite sufficient to carry, without, I imagine, their having any desire to be loaded any longer with their inculpable personality also.

Sept. 27.

THE MAMMOTH STEAM-SHIP.

SIR,—From the directors' report of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, and especially from that of Mr. Brunel, their engineer, it would seem that, at some time hereafter, and at an immense cost, the enormous ship, with its enormous engines, may be expected to be completed; and then will arrive the critical moment for the reputation of Mr. Brunel, and the interest of the shareholders. Mr. Brunel is famed for great ideas, but it is quite possible that ideas may be great without being good; and it is my belief that this monster bantling of the monstrous engineer will prove itself to be like the mechanism of the Great Britain, ponderous but ugly, bulky but worthless. It is not to be wondered that, to men of Mr. Brunel's gigantic conceptions (which, by the way, have no novelty except that of size), my liliputian-like engines and boilers should seem contemptible, and that he should, when pressed with the recommendations they possess for marine purposes, attempt to prove their unfitness, simply because none have been applied to steam-vessels. I fear that, to commercial men, such shifts as these, when made by such men as Mr. Brunel, are taken for very much more than they are worth. I cannot think so meanly of Mr. Brunel's practical discernment as not to believe that he knows right well that such argument is a mere delusion—as when engines are working on land, whose general design, compactness, safety from explosion, freedom from deposit, economy of coal, combined with greatly diminished size and weight of engines and boilers, for any given power, demonstrate so certainly, as is done in this case, their fitness and great value for marine purposes—I say, when he knows, or at least may know, that all these recommendations have been so long proved by actual work, and are so obvious, it would be an insult to him as a practical man to imagine hi

IRON CANNON-CAST OR WROUGHT.

IRON CANNON—CAST OR WROUGHT.

Sir,—However practically correct the observations in last week's Journal may be, in the comparison drawn between wrought and east-iron in their application to the manufacture of guns and mortars, the writer remarks generally that, in the casting of cannon, the centre is always more porous and softer than the external thickness of the circumference. In all heavy castings, this difference is invariable. Referring more particularly to cast-iron pieces of ordnance, and especially to cannon, I suggest that they should be cast in a vertical position, instead of the horizontal—that is, breech downwards; and that they be cast 2 or 3 feet longer than the length required, leaving the excess to be cut off, and the cannon of its own proper dimension. The effect of casting cannon in this position will be, that the quality of the metal, as well as its temper, must be more equalised. The best and heaviest metal will determinate towards the breech, wherein the greatest amount of strength is required; the gravity of the metal itself will tend to its consolidation; the cooling process will be more uniform; and, as the lightest and most porous metal will always be nearest the surface, the cutting off two or more feet from the length of the piece, as east, will rid the entire mass of all impurities, which uniformly ascend towards the surface of every casting.

It will be remarked that casting in this position is an alteration of the usual method, and that the pattern will not draw; this difficulty can, however, easily be remedied by making the mould in pieces.

Birmingham, Oct. 3.

MINE DIALLING.

MINE DIALLING. MINE DIALLING.

Sire,—Some observations made at a recent meeting at Truro, in connection with the Cornish School of Mines, have induced me to offer the following remarks, which may be interesting to some of your readers. The variation of the compass is an evident and important cause of discrepancies occurring in mine surveys made at different dates, particularly when, as is too often the case, the old diallers omitted to show the then actual variations on their compass points. To determine at any time the variation of the compass involves the necessity of determining a meridian line, an operation of some difficulty, which may, I think, be dispensed with by the following method:—In making a true survey of a mine, let the dialler, with the same instrument he uses underground, run a north and south line on the surface, in any convenient part of the sett making the extremities following method:—In making a true survey of a mine, let the dialler, with the same instrument he uses underground, run a north and south line on the surface, in any convenient part of the sett, marking the extremities by well-fixed points, such as iron pins let into stone. These points, being marked on the plan, will form a datum north and south line, with which at any time a dialler can compare his instruments, and make the necessary sillowance for change of variation. If at any time either of the points should become liable to be covered with deads or other works, it would only be necessary to run a parallel line in a less obstructed locality, and mark the same on the plan. In adding fresh dialling to an old plan on which no variation is marked, select two points most likely to have been carefully laid down, such as the centres of two shafts, &c.; then, by comparing their bearing as laid down with the bearing actually taken on the ground, the dialler would determine the amount of variation between the date of the plan and the date of his own work, and could, therefore, lay a underground level, if there be reason to suppose that the needle is affected by any local attraction, it would be sufficient, supposing such local attraction, bowever, is not continuous, but merely exists at certain points, the only correction the mean of each two observations. If the local attraction, however, is not continuous, but merely exists at certain points, the only correction to be continuous, but merely exists at certain points, the only correction position of the instrument.

When a point (such as the position of a proposed shaft, &c.) has been the position of the instrument.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

for delaying present action. I confess, were I a landowner, I should calculate on making favourable conditions with directors who expended large such as my property as the preparation for a reviewed lease. Mr. Walford with the contraction is the property as the preparation for a reviewed lease. Mr. Walford was not been supported to the make the more lease would contain powers not the mean the like many of the coal at like the more lease would contain powers not at the private private the more lease would contain powers not an extensive the contrary, taken as an excuse for the directors neglecting to make profits by exporting coal.

In another letter, for this is already too long, I may offer some remarks on the detail of means used to prevent the proprietors benefiting by the proporty, and how they may best for the future ensure those benefits which belong to them. The noble Blorenge must groan to have her treasures trampled beneath the feet of such ignoble stowards. It never appears to have occurred to them to realise anything, and have a balance in hand, instead of year by year getting deeper in debt. An "Exposer of Abuses" may well hold up as a warning to the Blaenavon shareholders the Monmouth Joint-Stock Bank. That old established money—making concern was ruined, and half the county with it, by playing the fool, and something more, with iron-works. The closses of some of my family by it were and the county with it, by playing the fool, and something more, with iron-works. The losses of some of my family by it were and the county with it, by playing the fool, and something more with their included prevention have one observed the succeed in the metaphysics of divorcing their undispute debtases of some of the succeeding the conference of the differential and integral earth property for twenty years and made nothing of it but debt, and be but too glad to descend from the eminence of incompetency; whether these men foel so, or whether they succeed in the metaphysics of divorcing their pers

THE CORNISH SCHOOL OF MINES.

Sin,—My attention has been called to a letter, signed "A Coal Miner," which appeared in a recent Number of your Journal, containing a most unprovoked attack on myself personally, and on the governors and promoters of the Cornish School of Mines, with which I am connected. The general tenor of the letter would place both it and its writer beneath notice; but as there are some assertions in it which are calculated to deceive and mislead those of your readers who know nothing more of the matter than what they may gather from this "Coal Miner's" letter, I think it advisable to make the following statements:—

1. In the first place, my clerical profession has nothing whatever to do with my connection with the Mining School; and, therefore, the allusion of the writer to this point is as groundless as all the rest of his incoherent and rambling letter. My duties in connection with the school are simply those of a teacher of certain portions of mathematical and physical science: I have nothing whatever to do with the religious "training" of the pupils.

2. There are two other gentlemen associated with me in the duties of the school—one as the teacher of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology; and the other, of practical mining, &c. I am, therefore, only responsible for the department of mathematica and natural philosophy, and not (as your correspondent would imply) for the entire course of instruction contained in the syllabus.

3. With regard to the alleged absurdity of pretending to teach so many subjects in two years, I beg to remind your readers that the above-named course was framed on the supposition that all the pupils would bring with them a considerable amount of preparatory knowledge on entering the school. It was the original intention of the authorities of the school to admit none as pupils who did not possess a competent knowledge of arithmetic, geometry, and algebra. To pupils thay prepared the course of instruction in mathematics and natural philosophy would not have presented a

CONTRACTS IN MINES.

CONTRACT IN MINES.

Li behaves all companies, when they commence working, to appoint a proper and competent person to superintend operations, and see that all is carried out in an efficient and economical manner. The nature of the ground must likewise be studied, and no undue interference should be allowed. The man who is capable of letting a piece of ground for a fathom is surely capable to do so to a larger extent.

If "H." knows of any association which is about to open any number of lodes, I am prepared, after examination, to sink shafts, erect machinery—in fact, undertake the entire working of the mine, at a given price. Already there are too many worth-less mines taken up both in England and Iricand. It has been said, in many instances, that labourers make too much wages; but surely an industrious workman ought to be paid more than one who idles away the greatest portion of the time of his employers. In some instances, a pare of tutwork-men will obtain, probably, more than was calculated on by the agent; the managers, very likely, will enquire the reason of this. Cases occur where a bargain is set in hard ground; for this a proportionate price must be paid. During the contract, the ground become less firm, and, consequently, the men are able to earn more money. The contrary is likewise no uncommon occurrence: miners will be in soft ground, which they are able to work with the pick; and this, in a few days, may be so hard us to require blusting.

At some future period, I shall be prepared to show why the cost of working a mine cannot be so easily arrived at as that of a railway; but if "II." will forward an account of the heights, lengths, &c., with the nature of the strats of the country, I believe a correct and prox

MINING INVESTMENTS. +

MINING INVESTMENTS.

Sir.,—It appears to me that the men who speculate in shares on their own account are really the "jobbers" which, in last week's Journal, you seem to think was wanting. In this case, some improvement might be effected by a class, known upon the Stock Exchange as "brokers," men who would purchase on commission only. The public would be more likely to get a disinterested opinion from these parties, and many might ultimately be inclined to invest in property of this description, who now abnor the very name. Want of confidence in these matters is the general complaint, and this feeling should be regarded as the adequate reflection of treatment experienced. No improvements can be effected until a totally different system is adopted; and what is usually considered the best policy for other people is, in the end, doubtless the best for mining brokers. So long as professed respectability, "having peculiar advantages for obtaining trustworthy information," advises in "strong language," that such and such invostments should be made with a "certainty of profit"—no long as this is continued, and you find in less than a week that your purchase has depreciated in value something like 20 or 25 per cont.—that the transfer paper is made out in the name of the very person upon whose advice you acted, the whole transaction takes a questionable shape, and one can hardly avoid the conclusion, that confidence has been misplaced—in other words, that you have been done by false pretences. The Mining Exchange has not, so far, been able to prevent instances of this kind amongst its own members. I do not even know that they have tried; but it is submitted to them as worthy of their grave consideration. To engage the public in these investments, you must give them fair play. They are not unreasonable in asking it, nor do they expect, when capital is placed into non-dividend mine, to sow and reap at the same time. It is the golden principles of honesty and justice that give confidence, and these never can be violated wi

MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Sin,—By an announcement in last week's Journal, I find the, under this designa-tion, some gentlemen have the intention of forming a company, with a view of en-riching themselves, and at the same time benefiting the public. However plausible their project may appear upon paper, any one possessing the least practical know-ledge will at once perceive not only the difficulty of carrying out the association, but

is eligible to be on the staff; when, by a strange contradiction, the executive are to be a jobbling association. It is a mismomer to call this a Mining Investment Company; our the face of their sdeertiesement it will be seen that it is not the intention to invest, but to buy and sell shares. I would ask, when there are fluctuations in the market, which changes from hour to hour at times, are they to have board meetings to decide what they shall do; or are the directors to be ex permanence during business hours? The promoters have, however, great confidence in their project, and tile knowledge of the meoney market at the present period, when they ask for their shares the sum of 100L, the half of which is to be paid on the 10th inst., the other major to the 1st January next; treble the number of shares are expected to be applied for, so that they can only be supplied in rotation, and each application must be accompanied by an order for il, per share, that being considered the best reference,—in this I cordially agree with the promoters, and wish they may get it.

No one regrets more than myself the great disrepute which has been thrown upon mining, nor the necessity of a thorough reform. It is certainly desirable that persons, when they purchase or advance money on shares, should know their proximate value, and not, as now, be uncertain of the worth of the scrip, and entirely at the mercy of the middlemen; it is not, however, by associations like the Mining Investment Company that these evils can be amended; this would only be to organise an impracticable, unprofitable, and cumbersome system of jobbery on a large scale. In making these remarks I am influenced by no porsonal motives. I desire to see that our mines should take that place among the products of the country they deserve; but it cannot be done by such means as here proposed. I have pointed out the defects, and I shall be glad to acknowledge my errors, if anyone will show the benefits to be derived from such a course.—Liverpool, Oct. 2.

An OLD MINNI.

ON MINING, AND THE EARTH'S FORMATIONS.

that when the question is more fully discussed its various bearings will be better understood.—[En. M. J.]

ON MINING, AND THE BARTH'S PORMATIONS.

Brn,—I noticed the remarks of an anonymous correspondent, exonerating Captain C. I won from being the person who had replied to my letters in your Journal of late. Chem from being the person who had replied to my letters in your Journal of late. Chem from being the person who had replied to my letters in your Journal of late. Chem from being the person who had replied to my letters in your Journal for private purposes. I have before stated that I am not a holder of a single shure in any mine; neither would I necept a situation, nor even thank any not occupies where in any mine; neither would I necept a situation, nor even thank any not occupies where in any mine; neither would I necept a situation, nor even thank any not occupies where in any mine; the little with the world to the wall; but I cannot waste time in controversy, by answering absurd and unmeaning questions, by whomsoever they may be put. Mr. J. B. Pascoe made very just remarks when he said that honest men should not be ashamed to give their names. It is the oride of a true Englishman to do so: as such I battle with the world —whether I stand of fall, time will tell.

My mouto is, "support Legitimate Ming," in it so was aphere, ever endeavouring they get hold of an old mine, form a connection with some engine seller, or with others who sell timber and other materials, and who endeavour to come in for a share of the laters, readily becoming committee-men, when they look a round and select suitable agents to get up erroncous reports, and finish by selecting a captain who will suit the times. Then out comes their prospectus, status that some round sum will be bad. It may not be amiss again to reinerate it, first remarking that mines are too often brought out by some novice, or by parties who carn their living by belaselling. They get hold of an old mine, form a connection with some engine seller, or with ot

are now figuring as day-labourers, would have a chance, and a new era would be founded in mining, to the total ousting of a lot of the present agents, who are nothing better than sineourists. Those inclined to speculate had better reserve this Journal, and attend to my remarks, when I think I shall no longer hear the continual outery against mining.

As an example, I might call on the party putting out Wheal Busy prospectus to show us how they intend to spend the proposed 60,000. Let us have the managing captain's plan, showing how he intends to lay out the mine, with the estimates of what he thinks of doing for that sum. I do not call into question the 24,000. A year profit for 20 years, as these things are seldom borno out. Neither do I object to the mine being a fair speculation under present prices, but I certainly think Mr. Sims would not mix himself up with a thing of this kind without giving fair pians and estimates as to how the 60,000l, is to be employed; on his doing so, I may endeavour to stimulate several friends to join him.

I thank "Observer" for his remarks, and beg to inform him that I am not just now so situated as to take unining by the forelock, and commence sinking shafts and driving levels; but I take care to carry those through who put themselves under my guidance. I think I have been more candid than most others in my remarks.

I have pointed out the impropriety of mining for copper in the interior of granite, and advised them not to exceed two or three miles from it in search of tin or copper. I have relocated the productive mining ground of Cornwall and bevon to one-fourth of its former limits, and even goue so far as to name a great many mines that are likely to be unproductive, from their being over my boundary; in doing which I have certainly disturbed a nest of hornets, but not one of them, throughout the last five years, has confided my remarks. I think these subjects, with his own daily avocations, are quite sufficient for a person at a time; still, I am willing to use my endeavo

hasign. It is nighty charges with total part and more so with mice, which causes it contain too much potash. Then, what are the contents of the outskirts of granite, and the adjoining rocks, where lodes become productive? Are those rocks still charged with potash, or is it chiefly sods or lime, or both, in the place of potash?

I contend that there is not a good copper mine is the two counties that has genuine felspar near the lode—not even the thi lodes in Wendron. We know that rocks materially differ in their component parts. I certainly cannot look quietly on, and allow every short-sighted "Glements," otherwise "Caradon," to bark the whole mining community into a belief that all the rocks about productive lodes must be surcharged with even potash felspar. I think I have said enough on this subject to open the way for the chemists to come out with useful letters on these subjects, such as may be found to aid the New School at Truro, as I certainly think they must come to the point, and upset the old theory of "Where it is, there it is," It will be their duty to strive hard to fathom Nature, when I am quite sure they will soon discover that the old theory is untenable. They cannot show me how there could be a focus for any upheaval below the first angle, or meeting of two lodes. Let them for guides look at a marble chimney-piece, or street paving, or any building stone from a common quarry, where they will see that the same law prevails; there are the faults or heaves plainly to be seen, some as fine as threads, and others a foot wide; and no two with the same distance of move. This is precisely the same haw which prevails with lodes and veina. I go still further, by stating that the ammonite may be seen at Watchett above 2 ft. over embedded in elsy-elate. Every joint in the rock is also in the ammonite, and these joints or veins often contain quarts, iron, and sulphur, which clearly show rocks formed by crystallisation, and these joints or veins are the leading passages through the carth.

We have also ample

the outer portions? Again, how do they increase in size? I at first was inclined to think the addition took place on the outer side, by accumulation from aqueous gases a well-informed and experienced gutta-percha manufacturer, and would, doubtlesty passing through the earth; but I now discover it is not the case, as the keyr orystals at Davon Consols have shatted by the head of the sign post. Mr. Lucas is, I am sure, not only a respectable, he well-informed and experienced gutta-percha manufacturer, and would, doubtlesty be in high dudgeon were a shoemaker to come forward, whe have not they draw their nutraing up his uses, while he contemptation to all the contemptations.

the outer portions? Again, how do they increase in size? I at first was inclined to think the addition took place on the outer side, by accumulation from aqueous gases passing through the earth; but I now discover; it is not the case, as the very crystals at Devon Consols have statished by the sands from the lock of the portion and sides of levels where there is a control of air, which clearly prove that they draw their nutrition from the nocks below, which is exercised up as the vary present up in a tree. And rings may be often seen in quartz crystal when broken across, similar to those in a tree when sawn.

I here beg to call the attention of the agent, and also of those who may be led to examine Devon Consols quarts, to the necessity of carefully scratinising it with a good glass, to see if any minute crystals of copper, sulphur, or are nical mundle adheres to it. It is not unlikely, but it did not occur to me at the time I was there to examine it. These crystals are often found adhering to clusters of quarts: if found there, it would be a great point gained.

I next call attention to the fossil plant so often found on stones, and notice that they are at all times found to take the cleavage way of rocks, and to incline south or west, with the top of the plant upwards. Were these plants once embedded in sediment which had undergone upheaves, they would now be found lying in all directions, and not passing between the cleavage, as the cleavage is often contrary to the bed. Every different rock appears to produce its own species of plant. I have long doubted the fact of a large portion of them being plants which once enjoyed the sun's rays. Query, are these plants the rock's natural produce, or the seed of living plants that became embedded, and strove hard with Nature to produce what we see? or did the origin of all plants germinate from the with further to produce what we see? or did the origin of all plants germinate from the with the coloning this subject. I must mention a plant which I saw growing, last Ch

LOW'S PATENT PROCESS, AND THE CWMHEISIAN MINES

LOW'S PATENT PROCESS, AND THE CWMHEISIAN MINES.

Sia,—Permit me to correct an error which appeared in your last Journal relative to the mode of reducing the auriferous ores at the Cwmheisian Mines. The natural impression which would follow the perusal of the latter portion of Mr. Byers's communication would be that the ore had been entirely smelted with scood fuel, which by mo means was the case. Siliets of wood were certainly used to kindle the fires in the furnaces; after which charcoal was thrown in, then coke, and after a while the concentrated auriferous ore, in charges of a definite weight, mechanically mixed with the various fluxes required to effect and accelerate a complete disengagement and fusion, the nature and quantity of which ingredients, of course, depending entirely upon the composition of the ores, which were invariably classified with some care. Alternately with this mixture of ores and fluxes followed charcoal and coke, in regular order, until the whole quantity of ore had been reduced, and cast into "pigs" of lead, ready for the cupel, or refining furnace.

In whatever points Mr. Low's patent process may differ from that pursued at the Cwmheisian Mines, it is but right to observe that the latter, though faulty, was no failure, but discontinued for reasons which need not be discussed here; and whether Mr. Low's mode of operation may or may not in some respects been a slight similarity to the above, it can make no difference whatever to any porson whose object may be the elucidation of the great gold question, which puzzle, sooner or later, must surely yield to the determined scientific research of the present day. The practical question, however, in this instance would appear to be, Will Mr. Low's process extract the gold and silver on a commercial scale—say, up to 90 or 95 per cent, of the preclous metals contained in the ores—and this at a remunerative outlay! Any process which can accomplish this cannot but be satisfactory.

Wischam.

THE GREAT CRINNIS MINE. AND ITS PROSPECTS.

THE GREAT CRINNIS MINE, AND ITS PROSPECTS.

Sis,—I am one of the early subscribers in this mine, which I was induced to enter from a knowledge of its former greatness, in the days of Johun Rowe. The enormous amount of copper ore produced from the old Crinnis lode was to me an earnest of its future productiveness. I do not mean to say that I looked for great things from the old workings, although I thought much valuable ore might be found in them, which, indeed, appears to be the case. I see, by a recent report, that arrangements are being made for going below the old workings, and exploring the Crimis great lode, both east and west from the engine-shaft, as also the side lodes. Let this be done, and the fact will soon become clear to all, that the riches of the mine were not confined to a mere deposit in a shallow level. I was very much pleased to notice, some time ago, a report on the value of the great lode going east in the 80 fm. level, which, it appears, was good in the end, but more especially in the whaze in course of sinking below that level. Of course, I did not expect much from that, until the water was drained below thas 80 m. level. It is very gratifying to me to see the increase in the sales of copper, and more especially when I see such a quantity, too, some portions being worth upwards of 204, per ton. This, I considered, must have been from the excent discovery, which I hope is the case, and that after a short time we shall see the quantity great increased. I hope you will excuse me troubling you with these lines, but I felt proud to see an old acquaintance growing rieb, and it begins to realise all my expectations of the mine. I do sincerely believe it will become as great as ever it was.—Oct. 3.

MINING IN I DELIAND. AND ITS PROSPECTS.

MINING IN IRELAND, AND ITS PROSPECTS.

MINING IN IRELAND, AND ITS PROSPECTS.

Sin,—In your Journal of Sept. 29 I read a few remarks upon my letter respecting mining pursuits in the Crookhaven district, which I do not wish to let pass without some slight notice, although the article is anonymons, having merely the words a "Mine Agent" at the bottom of it, which the writer may be, but which, even if he is, does not add any force to his observations. It is considered a disadvantage to tilt, even with the arms of courtesy, with a champion who does not declare his name; but as the "Mine Agent" does not appear a very formidable adversary, nor even well informed on the subject he has come forth to dispute, there cannot be any very great risk of defeat, and so I venture a few observations, to allay his apprehensions.

I beg to inform this "Mine Agent" that he is quite mistaken in thinking I have, or ever had, any interest whatever in the success in mining pursuits beyond what I have stated in my letter, to which he refers, and which was plain enough for the most ordinary understanding. I do not own a foot of land in the Crookhaven district, nor ever did; and as to those judicious measures which he, naturally for one in his calling, suggests' about, forming companies, I have to tel. him, that if copper per could be raised at only an outlay of 40s. a ton, there are no persons resident in the district who have any capital to commit to the care of a "Mine Agent;" and even if they had, they would not be at all disposed to listen to "Mine Agent;" and even if they had, they would not be at all disposed to listen to "Mine Agent;" and even if they had, they would not be at all disposed to listen to "Mine Agent;" and even if they had, they would not be at all disposed to listen to "Mine Agent;" and even if they had, they would not be at all disposed to listen to "Mine Agent;" and even if they had, they would not be at all disposed to listen to "Mine Agent;" and even if they had, they would not be at all disposed to listen to "Mine Agent;" and even if they had, they w

gentleman's ability and experience can go beyond him, and late events have confirmed his predictions.

I have already said I have no sort of interest in mining affairs; but I have heard those who have often complain that there are some mine agents, as well as miners, who have carried on their operations quite out of sight of their employers, but without bringing anything satisfactory above ground. Machinery, they assert, has been set up, and crushers erocted, but the only thing crushed, in some instances, has been set up, and crushers erocted, but the only thing erushed, in some instances, has been the adventurers' hopes! But it may be hoped that such operations are at an end, and that in future not only the Cost-book System, but the system of economising cost, will be those that govern our mining operations everywhere.

I beg to say, in conclusion, that so far as my personal experience has gone, I have met both mine agents and miners, of whom it is not too much to assert, that I wish all who take upon them those important occupations were such as they are.

Oct. 1.

THOMAS J. HUNGERFORD.

CARBERY WEST MINES. X

Sin,—In your Journal of Sept. 22, which I have only just now before me, Mr. F. Lucas makes a "few remarks" on the Carberry West Mining Company, and does me the honour of publishing some extracts from a note of mine to him, which, had I supposed he would have used to support his views of Carberry West mismanagement I certainly should have written with more eare, to make his letter come out with greater force. As he went so far, why he did not publish the whole note rests with himself, but whatever advantage he has by making these extracts a case of censure rective. As he went so far, why he did not publish the whole note rests with himself, but whatever advantage he has by making these extracts a case of censure on my devoted head, let him enjoy it, with the following price explanation:—Mr. Forey, he says, "received instructions' to the effect that all persons, except one watchman, should be paid off, &c. Now, at this time, and for several months before, I seted in this company just as Mr. Lucas did in his expacity of barreholder only, yet I was to assume the authority of the board while a chairman and secretary were present, from whom all official communications regarding the mines, discharging to state of the contract of the co

nose, while he contemptions to silence him at this outbust of the outbust of the

GOLD MINE ESTIMATES-FORT BOWEN, AND OSO MINES

GOLD MINE ESTIMATES—FORT BOWEN, AND OSO MINES.

Siza,—I have just received, in this remote part of the world, your Journal of July
21, in page 461 of which is an article encouraging speculation in the Oso Gold Mine
of California, upon the faith of an analysis by Messra, Johnson and Matthey of a lag
of ore weighing 19 cox, avoirdupois, which yielded 7 detx., gold, being at the rate
of 476 cox, per ton. I know nothing of the Oso Mine, but I think you have been more
precipitate than is your custom, in breconling sponsor for the value of a gold mine
based upon so narrow and meagre a trial—for meagre it would have been had the
bag of ore contained pounds instead of ounces.

I have at this moment in my possession pounds and pounds of gold ore that has
been broken from the lodes of this mine, under my own eye, within the last few days,
containing plenty of visible gold, that would yield 1000 cox, to the ton; but although
they are evidences of the auriferous quality of the mine, I should be deluding the
public if I were to send home these specimens (ascidentally picked up) as fals amples of the average yield of this mine I shall now be in a condition to prove, and that
upon a scale of considerable magnitude. The engine will go to work upon the lifti
inst., which will enable us to crush 30 tons of ore per day; and I have not see mailset doubt the result will be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Grosso Tarz.

Port Boxca Gold and Silver Mines, Veraguas, Sept. 4.

WEST MARIPOSA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Srn,—In your advertising columns will be found a notice, signed by me, to which I refer those who are interested in this bubble. I have already amply exposed it in your Journal last October, and January 20th of current year. We have now been our years without meetings or accounts, although it is a company under the Costook System, and Mr. Ambrose Moore, a director of the London Joint-Stock Bank, is

head of it. I hear the present state of affairs is as follows:-	-
ares paid on by public	
eliminary exponses. £ 4,500 achinery 8,000 fice exponses 5,500	
case of Pittsbourg	
sets divisable amongst scripholders, if they remain quiet Nix.	

EVIL CONSEQUENCES OF INCAUTIOUS SPECULATION.

EVIL CONSEQUENCES OF INCAUTIOUS SPECULATION.

Six,—Some time ago, and in an evil moment for myself, I became a holder of shares in a gold mining company, for which I paid \$5.75.66\$, per share. They are now quoted in the Official List \$6.05\$. This frightful loss is enough to madden any one, but the company seem to take a pleasure in torturing their wretched shareholders. Accounts appeared in your Journal a week or two since from the mines. The old tale, no profits, of course, but the company expect some nuggets soon. This is the expectation of the agent. Now, we have waited for "the next mail" month after monty yet cosased; the shares are \$6.05.

The history of all the gold mining companies are pretty much the same. A pound is paid; a few years elapse; the interval of time is passed in waiting "for the next mail," which gives accounts of cross-cuts, adits, lodes, and lavels, but the result is in general the same—\$10.5%.

With the fearful loss I have sustained, I could be content. But here comes my great difficulty, and which renders my life miserable. Will the directors make scalif I presume the 100,000/, they have collected is expended. They have the power; how could I or any single shareholder fight them? And when any body of men have the power to call up money, when is it that they do not exercise that power? Now, Sir, I appeal to my unhappy brother shareholders to be up and moving, and inest upon searching investigation into the affairs of these wretched concerns.

Pall-Mail, Oct. 2.

A GOLD MACHINE FRAIDS

Pall-Mail, Oct. 2.

THE GOLD MACHINE FRAUDS.

SIR,—In the Journal of Sept. 15, under the heading "Remarks on Tin, Copper, and Lead Mines," there occurs a passage which attempts to implicate Mr. Calvert with the glaring frauds which took place in many of the gold machines. Being curious on the subject of the extraction of gold from quartz rook, I carefully watched manyexperiments; and although I was deceived, like many others, yet I owe the fact of my not being duped into the purchase of a machine to the perusal of several hundred careful assays made by Mr. Calvert, which differed from the machine result to an extent sufficient to warrant my supposing that they gave about an average rate of 50 per cent. more gold than the ores absolutely contained. I, therefore, consider it an act of Justice to contradict any assertions which might lead your readers to suppose that Mr. Calvert aided in any way "the deceptions which were practised upon as incastious public," and more especially as this is the second attempt to shoulder a gigantic fraud upon that gentleman's back, after the perpetrator has pocketed thousands, either by the exhibition or sale of his counterfeit article. I could bring abundance of proof to show that Mr. Calvert din oft support the frauds of the gold machines, and I could refer back to pages in this Journal, which would at once satisfy anyone that made no secret of his opinion of the ridiculous quantity of gold stated to be obtained in these machines; but I will only quote one passage from a correspondent, signing himself "A Welshman," May 24, 1854, who, like myself, availed himself of Mr. Calvert's liberality, in gratuitously throwing open his offices, that all might see his samples, and obtain the truth as to gold-producing minerals: —

his samples, and obtain the truth as to gold-producing minerals:

"GOLD IN CASTLE DIMAS.—When Mr. Calwert's report was printed in your valuable
Journal, I read it with the greatest care and attention, but I could not see any alusion to gold being in any of the lodes; I, therefore, took it for granted that there was
no gold worth working there. At a subsequent period, many people said that Mr.
Calvert had found 2 cas. per ton in the Castle Dinas lode stuff. Wishing to know the
truth of this, I sent a person quietly to Mr. Calvert's offices. His answer was thisthat he had found, upon assaying some stuff from Dinus Corner lode, about 2 dwts.
per ton, but he did not consider the regular lodes would contain anything."

Oct. 3.

J. W.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

INNEY CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The fourth half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the office of 16, Moorgate-street, on Thursday,—Mr. J. Carr in the chair.

The Fusaer read the notice convening the meeting, and the following reports:—
Sept. 29.—I have to report that since your last general meeting, six months ago, the following works have been executed:—A lift of pumps has been part down in the inclined shaft, which has been aunk to the 30 fm. level. The 20 fm. level has been axis fitted for 12, have been executed:—A lift of pumps has been part down in the inclined shaft, as well as been driven about 16 fms. west of the inclined shaft. Four heads of stamps, with a driving axis fitted for 12, have been created. Dressing-floors have been made, and a small quantity of lead and copper from the 20 fm. level and inclined shaft has been dressed. The average mountly osst in 1835 has been 737. St. 11d., to which should be added 1134. For purchase and carriage of goods bought at the Britannia Mine, North Dreves. The lode in the 30 fathom level, though not at present producing beyond spots of ere, still maintains its regular character, with the advantage of becoming much steeper sit of the store of the stor The Pusses read the notice convening the meeting, and the following rep

has inspected the mine, and will forward you his report.—A. H. PATTERSON.
Sept. 29.—I send you my report of the work done underground since our last hilfyearly meeting. The incline shaft is sunk under the 20 fm, level 12 fms. 5 ft. 3 in;
a plat cut in the 30 fm. level, and a tramroad put in from the 20 to the 30 fm. level
and we are all right to sink again under the 30; the lode in the shaft is from 2 feet to
2½ feet wide, with spots of copper ore, very promising indeed earrying two
good walls, going down much better than it ever has before, and a new promising
elvan course for making a bunch of ore very soon: this we must ever when we gis
elvan course for making a bunch of ore very soon: this we must easily through the elvan, it very seidom fails, and should be our principal object in sinking
through the elvan, it very seidom fails, and should be our principal object in sinking
tine incline shaft, as we must expect ore very soon. The 20 fm. (wast of the
for the present, as we think it is too shallow for making much are stopped driving
end has yielded a great quantity of mundle, spotted throughout with copper or,

for the present, as we think it is too shallow for making much ore; the lode in the cold has yielded a great quantity of mundle, spotted throughout with copper ore, which is gone down in the bottom of the level; this mundle very scidom fails in making ore under or above. I bops we shall meet with ore in the 30 fm, level. I should very much like to drive this level west to ent the north and could sate what have not made a trial on any lode in the mine except the one we are now working on. I would say, do not stop the shalt to drive the end, as sinking should be our principal object. The stopes in the 20 fm, level have been driven 3 fm. 3 ft.; the lose control of the control

fence in the sting. The principal item pove the mir Stathoms.

Mr. McCr., The precipal item pove the mir Stathoms.

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THE MINING JOURNAL

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contracts the second of the street of the second of the se

n,—John Rocens. Statement of accounts was submitted, from which the following is condensed:-

Leaving balance against adventurers.

Leaving balance against adventurers.

£175 9 7

The Chairman said, that looking over the report of the last meeting his anticipates had not been realised, but he spoke from the reports that were sent up, and he is bood by the present time to send large quantities of ore to market from the pile surface. At that time the stamps were not erceted, and now they were in operation sured out that the 60 tons of ore at grass was not of that valuable quality they alved the present time to such that the microstoper. Since the last meeting they halved pushing only obtained 4 or 5 tons of copper. Since the last meeting they halved pushing on the work at the mine with all speed, and were now in a consist to sink the mine to 100 fms. without further expense in machinery, and the me cost could be limited according to the wish of the shareholders. The operations is been confined to the incline shaft, and the difficulty they had experienced in six down was being innundated with water. They had tried a new pump, by way department, at an expense of 100, which item would be found in the account, but in had proved a failure, and the pump was removed. The former agent was of opism hat they would never get the water out of the inclined shaft, but he was happy to glat Mr. Patterson had got over that difficulty, and no inconvenience was now expensed by the miners from it. There were some of the shareholders in arrear of six and one to a very large amount, but a solicitor had called that morning and send him (the chairman) that a large portion of it should be paid by the end of the satisfies the committee of management within one month from the day of the presidenting. Mr. McCasa considered the accounts most satisfactory, and it must inspire consistency.

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sately orietting all shares in arrear of call, unless a satisfactory arrangement was as with the committee of management within one month from the day of the prest secting.

If, McCara considered the accounts most satisfactory, and it must impire consisses in the shareholders to know the great stake the directors held in the undersing. They had machinery now sufficient to go down 100 fms., and as that was the paciful item of expense, he wished to know whether that depth was sufficient to make mine?—The Chariman considered that the mine would be fully proved at Flabons.

Jr. McCara moved that the reports and accounts be received and adopted, which vascended by Mr. Tronnitill, and carried unanimously. Resolutions were also maintened by Mr. Tronnitill, and carried unanimously. Resolutions were also maintened by Mr. Tronnitill, and carried unanimously of the consile within one month from the date of this meeting; and re-electing all shares invaried if in top paid, or a satisfactory arrangement entered into with the complex within one month from the date of this meeting; and re-electing Messrs. J. by and J. C. Ruding the committee of management.

In Chariman, the committee of management, to Mr. T. Lee, the mer, and to Mr. Patterson, for their able management of the affairs of the complex constitution was manimously adopted.

R. Chariman, in acknowledging the compliment, assured them he would do every large their benefit as well as his own.

R. Ruma also observed that he had such confidence in the undertaking, that he limit disposed of a single share from the commencement.

FOREIGN MINES.

La Fortuna Mining Company have received their report, dated Linares, by A:—At Canada Iscosa, we are getting on favourably with sinking Taylor's finehaft, and have 12 varas more to communicate to the 4th level, which we hope baserily, as the ground is good. We shall now commence to cut a plat in the li arth before the shaft is holed. At Taylor's engine-shaft, we have put in a figuralit in the 4th level, and connected a backet-lift to sink under the same, which wallimacdiately commence with. The 3d end, east of Taylor's, the lode is small who is it for in. wide, very premising, with good stones of lead, at present worth an Bowts. of lead ore per fm. In the 4th level, east of Taylor's, the lode is small speed, with several strings, but not of value. If San Prancisco winze, which is wef la Gloria, we have set to drive east in the 5th level towards La Gloria, by same at 100 reals per vara; this end is worth 1½ to not lead ore per fm. In La fin winze we find it expensive to keep the water, to enable us to drive the 5th level west Taylor's shaft; we are now thinking of putting in a small lift, to work with keep from Taylor's cangine-shaft in the 4th level. At Addie's shaft, we have a law of the same shaft under the 3d level 4½ varas, which will as fast as possing the same shaft under the 3d level 4½ varas, which will facilitate wamanicating to the 4th level. O'Shad's shaft is sunk 5 varas if f. 6 in. under the 3d level, which we are selected, and again commenced sink is the same shaft under the 3d level 4½ varas, which will facilitate wamanicating to the 4th level. O'Shad's shaft is sunk 5 varas if f. 6 in. under the 3d level, which we are now drives a lode if f. 6 in. wide, with spots far, but not value. We have cleared 30 varas more in the 2d level, west of having the same shaft under dad west is a lode if f. 6 in. wide, with spots far, but not value. We have cleared 30 varas more in the 2d level, west of having a cosse-ceut to the whim-shaft for commenced sink is such as the level. We are now drivin

seems mis with August was \$30,110 17.—Zonethous Clinians: No further paymentic bases to me with August was \$30,110 17.—Zonethous Clinians: No further paymentic was the property of the company of the company and the property of the company was and the company and the com

as superior quality, and supped 5 to 6 ft. form surface. It is our opinion that a great is the less than the control of the co

bi-monthly, and shareholders attend to examine and test the accuracy of the accounts submitted, and ascertain for themselves the true position and prospects of the company; then no director could mystify their judgment or blind their vision; whilst, contrary to the Joint-Stock Aci, 'shareholders could end their liability at any moment by a simple notice to the purser (should such a course be deemed advisable), reserving, however, a full proportion of the assets of the company, whether consisting of ores, materials, machinery, or money in the pursers or banker's hands, which must be paid over to them within 12 months after. Transactions in mining shares have been numerous, and of great extent, whilst the fluctuations have been considerable, and of an upward tendency; in fact, the discoveries lately made in Devon Great Consols, Condurrow, South Frances, West Seton, Roewarne United, Sortridge Consols, Condurrow, South Frances, West Seton, Roewarne United, Sortridge Consols, Lady Bertha, North Robert, Exmouth and Adams, Great Wheal Vor, South Cara Brea, Carvannall, and many other mines, strengthen the prospects of increased returns and dividends; the steady and large profits made by Basset, North Basset, West Basset, South Caradon, Providence Mines, and numerous others, well re-pay capitalists upon the current prices of shares; whilst the continued progress made in developing Great Fortune, Copper Hill, Buller and Basset United, East Basset, West Frances, West Alfred Consols, North Frances, Forest, Bolling Well, East Margaret, Lelant Consols, Carnyorth, Carnewas, Grenville, and Clowance, hold out more than usual prospects of success. At Condurrow the prospects are much improved; West Seton, turning out 20 tons of rich copper ore in the 124 fm. level; looks well for continuance in depth; the position and prospects of this mine are must-rate; the adventure consists of 200 shares. Sortridge Consols consist of 12,000 share, and sells at the same price as West Seton, twice the price of Condurrow, and 22,0004 more than R

Manganese is becoming daily more extensively used in the arts and manufactures: it is chiefly imported from Germany, and amongst the principal mines producing it may be noticed those of the Giessen Manganese Company, which is a most profitable concern; nearly the whole of the property is owned by Messrs. E. W. Fernie and Co., who are well known to almost every consumer in the kingdom. It is used for bleaching and numerous other purposes, and is valued according to the per centage of peroxide which it contains. The most important application of the oxide of manganese is to the manufacture of steel, where it supercedes the carbonate (the ingredient used under Heath's patent), whilst it is less than one hundredth part of the cost.

bonate (the ingredient used under Heath's patent), whilst it is less than one hundredth part of the cost.

At the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society meeting, the first Lander prize was awarded to Mr. Evan Hopkins, jun., aged 18, for a very creditable map and descriptive essay on the colony of Victoria. It appears that the essay accompanying the map is the result of the author's own observations and enquiries during a sojourn in that colony in 1852 and 1853.

WENTILATION OF MINES.—Two sets of premiums have been offered through the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, with a view to the improvement of the ventilation of the Cornish Mines. One to such mines as show especial attention to this important object, and secured, to the satisfaction of competent judges, an effective circulation of air through all their levels and ends; and the other, to models and plans of pneumatic machines, which exhibited applicability to the peculiar conditions of the metalliferous mines of this county. For the first of these no application has been made; but two essays, three models, and one plan have been submitted. Of the essays, one is by Mr. W. Vivian, of the Great Orme's Head Mine, in North Wales; but this contains a set of sugressions for the more perfect opening of mines, and does not deal other than generally with the question of ventilation. The other essay, by Mr. Coulson, of Penzance, describes a plan in practice at the Carn Galver Mine. After this essay had been circulated amongst the judges, it was discovered that Mr. J. Coulson had secured his plan by patent, and thus it was withdrawn from consideration. The model of a Double-Acting Air Machine exhibits a plan which has no novelty, and one which has often been employed to ventilate ends in the Cornish mines. The Miners' Portable Foul Air Extractor exhibits great simplicity of construction and economy in cost. Although there are circumstances under which a machine of so much simplicity may be usefully applied in our mines, the judges are of opinion that the expenditure of

. May	1854. 182,807 ozs 143,618 ozs 125,078 ozs	. 120,193 ozs.
ncrease on the quarter 73,750 ozs., which ,180,000 <i>l</i> . this year. The quantity of gold In 1854—Six months	d exported is—	1,182,810 ozs.
In 1855—Six months		1,077,431 ozs.
Difference	**********************	.105,379 ozs.

their enterprise for many years to come.—Gateshead Observer.

"THE CHEMICAL MANUFACTORIES ON THE TYNE.—The trade in chymicals, which is conducted on an extensive scale on the Tyne, is assuming a much more healthy appearance, and the demand in the home market is decidedly increasing. The following is the last list of prices published by the leading houses in the trade:—Crystal sods, 5J. a ton; bicarbonate, 13J. a ton; white sikali, 2½ d, per cent; second quality, 2½ d, per cent; bleaching powder, 10J. a ton. A favourable reaction is all taking piace in this manufacture in France.—Blockton and Harrispool Mercury.

The musical arrangements r this

MADAME TURAUD'S EXMIDITION.—The musical arrangements r this setablishment are admirably conducted, and form one of the chief attractice to the evening visitors, as both the musical selections and performers are of the first description. We understand that a likeness of the present Emperor is in a formal state, and will soon be completed for public inspection.

LEEDS, Oct. 4.—Our mining market has been generally well supported, and we close at the following prices:—Craven Moor, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; Aurkshire Mining Company, 9s. to 10s.; Pencorse Consols, 10s. to 5s. dis.; Great Sheba Consols, 4 to 4½; Crystal Palace, 2½ to 2½. The railway market generally sull.—C. G. Flercher And Co.: 163, Woodhouse-lane.

AMD CO.: 183, Woodhouse-lone.

HULL, Ocr. 4.—Of course, during the week, the tightress of the money market has effectually prevented anything like buoyancy in railway shares. The ½ per cent. put on by the Bank of England to-day has caused an unest feeding, especially as there has been no large amount of overtrading in anything nor even the usual average amount of business. A demand for war purposes, co-bled with a demand for business, would seem to render some change with regard to our money laws imperative.

—T. W. PLINT AND CO.

—T. W. FLINT AND Co.

SHEFFIELD, OCT. 3.—We have not much to report as to the mining share market.

Prices of the leading mines are steady, though not much in demand. Brightside shares are flat, in consequence of the large amount of dead work absorbing the money that would be otherwise applicable for dividends. Peak United have declared a dividend of 10s. per share, being only three months since the previous one. The increased tightness of money depresses the market for all kinds of stock.—E. Shitg and Son.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BASSET GRAZE.—We have not yet met with anything new at the engine-shaft for this past week. At Widden, we are got down 16 fms. in the shaft, and have found the back of a plat; therefore, we shall soon clear out this, and see what levels are driven towards the lode north and south. The pitches in this part of the mine are looking well.—J. Rogens: Sept. 20.

four men, at 5t. per fm. It is rather early to make a calculation for the next sampling, having three weeks more to that time, but probably it will amount to about the same as last, 16 tons.—William Roberts: Oct. 1.

CAMINEW MAWR.—We have this day measured up and re-set our bargains. The stopes in the back of the 5 fathom level are yielding about the usual quantity of ore. The cross-cut driving south from the bottom of the winze under the 12 has reached a part of the lode, with strings of solid ore in it, but we are not far enough through it to ascertain of what value it may be. There is nothing new in the other trials. We have been crushing both copper and lead this week, but have not yet cleaned; the sand, therefore, cannot give an estimate of the quantity.—J. Williams: Sept. 29.

CAROLINE WIELAL PROSPER.—The lode I made mention of in my last as having been discovered further north than our present workings is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, with two well-defined walls, and is embedded in a beautiful channel of ground, producing good stones of tin. Williams's shaft, or at least the lode sinking on there, is looking better, and is just the same size, with beautiful ground on each side, which strongly indicates an abundance of tin as we get deeper.—W. WILLIAMS: Oct. 4.

CARVANALL.—In the 106 fm. level west the lode continues 3 ft. wide, worth 204. per fm. Nine pitches were re-set on Thursday last, at tributes varying from 5s. to 13s. in 14. The sampling on Wednesday was 85 tons.—W. ROBERTS: Sept. 29.

CARVATH UNITED.—We have just met with a discovery which promises to be of great importance, though so little can be seen of it at present that none ought to be too sanguine. As the 10 fm. level west advanced, it became necessary to clear the adit end in the same direction, and for this purpose the men were taken from the loff m. level east, as the noil to the same, we found a good dreed driven by the former workers for nearly 20 fms., and in this they have left nearly the whole of the lode standing. On examination, it was f

are removing the machinery and materials from Wheal Elizabeth.—Oet. 3.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—Julia Lode: Walter's engine-shaft is sunk 3 ft. selow the 50; sinking by nine men, at 201, per fathom. The 50 is extended cast and west about 15 feet, the lode yielding 1 ton of ore per lathom. The 40, driving west, will yield 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 40, driving cast, is worth 151, per fm. The sinze sinking below the 30 is sunk from 6 to 7 fms., the lode worth 201, per fathom. The 30, driving east, is producing good stones of ore. The 20, driving east, will yield 5 to 6 for 9. The 20, driving east, will yield 5 to 6 for 9. The 20 the 10 fms.; it is successful to 10 fms. The cross-cut, driving south in the 30 is extended 22 fms.; it is wing by four men, at 21. 10s. per fathom. The cross-cut, driving south in the 30 soundary shaft is sunk 39 fms. from surface, the lode producing good stones of yellow re.—J. Cudlif; C. Glasson: Sept. 29.

CLOWANGE WOOD.—We are stonding a cross-cut south in the 30.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—We are extending a cross-cut south in the adit level from shaft towards the new engine-shaft, in a favourable channel of ground.—E. Chesowin; Oct. 1.

Stater's shaft towards the new engine-shaft, in a favourable channel of ground.—E. Cheowis; Oct. 1.

Cheowis; Oct. 1.

Chowis; Oct. 2.

Chowis; Oct. 2.

DEVON BULLER,—We have a very important change in our lode in the easterful.

Chi; Oct. 2.

DEVON BULLER,—We have a very important change in our lode in the easterful.

Chowis; Oct. 2.

Chowis;

pled will be shipped to-day.—A. WATERS: Oct. 2.

DEVON BULLER.—We have a very important change in our lode in the eastern end; it is now from 2 to 2½ ft, wide, a splendid-looking lode, composed of beautiful soft, clear candy spar, mixed with mundic, and excellent black and yellow-coated ore, and will produce about 2 tons of rich copper ore per fine; and, no doubt, as we get nearer the cross-course, which is about 10 fms. ahead, our lode will still further improve. The lode in the western end is improved, and the backs turning out some fine work. At the western shaft, the men are sinking very satisfactorily, and producing some fine ore. The engine-shaft is now down about 11 fms. under the 20; we shall soon be down to the 33 fm. level, and shall cross-cut to the lode, where there is no doubt, accing the lode large and productive in the bottom of the 20, but that we shall have a rich course of ore. We sampled last Friday 35 tons of rich ore, worth about 91. 9s, per ton. We have several tons now upon the floors, which we are preparing for the market. Our mine never looked so well. We shall soon be in a good position to make regular samplings, and there is not much doubt but that we shall have a profitable mine. Our machinery is in good working order.—J. Nillei? Oct. 4.

Lyvon BURRA BURRA.—In driving the cross-cut in the 24 we have intersected

pseuton to mine. Our machinery is in good working order.—J. Relief Over. It was a profitable mine. Our machinery is in good working order.—J. Relief Over. It works a very strong capel, containing large squate of mundle, and spotted with ore, and has a lage stream of water issuing therefrom. We have cut into it a distance of 4 ft. and battenot yet reached the north wall. All other parts of the mine remain much the same is last reported.—J. Lord: Oct. 2.

the same 's last reported.—J. Lond: Oct. 2.

DEVON 'HEAL BULLER.—Hearing a fine report of this mine, in which I am a shareholders left Corn wall last Saturday to visit it, and judge for myself. I went underground, and candidly affirm that I was surprised at the improvement. I am certain that in the back of the 20 west the lode will produce 3 tone of good ore per fathom; and I belyeve in some parts of the bottom 5 tons per fathom. The back of the cavtern end is no so good, but an over lade that will set on tribute, and give the shareholders a fair prest. I broke a fine stone of ore in the bottom of the eastern end, which leads me tobelieve you are driving each way over a bundle of ore, as we Corniab paople term it. I am likewise much pleased with the prospects and improvements in the western staft, where there is a good-sized lode, with a beautiful leader of spar, and over throughout. "I thought, in my mind, what a change stine I was here before. There might be a deal of ore raised about this short, but 'I do not advise it, as the expense in dreasing by hand is great, although I deel as pleased with Capt. Neill's mode of dressing as with his underground operations. When the lode is cut in the next level I hope to hear of a crusher and drawing-engine, as I belleve the

lode will warrant the outlay, and then we shall hear of 101, per share, instead of a pairry sum of 22. I left Cornwall with the intention of selling, but retous with different views. At the meeting, I hope amongst the votes will be one of thanks to all the gentlemen connected with the management, who have successfully brought Devon Buller to the present state. I had some thoughts of writing to the Mining Journal, but the committee may use my remarks as they please.—Ww. Rows: East Crinnis Mine, Oct. 1.

the gentlemen connected with the management, who have successfully brought Devenal, but the committee may use my remarks as they please.—War. Rows: East Crinnis Mine, Oct. 1.

EAGLEBROOK.—The engine-shaft is now sunk to the depth of 8 fathoms 3 feet below the 10 fathom level; it is an excellent shaft, with plenty of room, and now in fair ground for sinking. There is no longer much of the porphyry, and what there is to the north of the shaft is not so hard as above; the lode itself is cliefly clay-slate, with many strings of carbonate of lime, which sometimes form into large fakes, and is more mineralised than we have lately seen it. There are occasionally good stones of lead, and also fack and mandic. The south wall is remarkably well-defined, and underlaying about 1 in 6. We shall reach the 20 fm. level in four weeks from this time; the lode has every appearance of becoming more productive in a short time, and we have a vary good pare of shaftmen, who do their work well. In the 10 fm. level, west of the shaft, the ground has hitherto been very hard, but we are glad to inform you it is now rather better for driving; the lovel is now advanced 13 fms. 5 ft. west of the shaft, and the lode in the end is considerably altered, and we have a branch of steel ore in the end from 2 to 3 inches wide. There is also some copper on the south wall; it is fortunate we have the 10-inch lift of pumps in its place, for the stream of water in the end is an strong that it would itself have supplied a 6-inch lift, coming from large dissures, which we expect will soon drain the lode. From observation of the surface, we seem to be getting out of the great bed of porphyry, and into the broken ground at its junction with the clay-alte, and this, of course, leads us to hope for further improvement. In the 10 fm. level east we have been driving a cross-cut south to prove the lode, and have now reached the south wall in 3 fms., and intersected some small strings of lead, but nothing of importance. Whave now player leads are completed, and

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—The ground in the 43 cross-cut south is still a compact rock, of rather a lighter colour than in the cross-cut south is still a compact rock, of rather a lighter colour than in the cross-cut above. There is a strong lode in the 33 end west, with sulphur, jack, and occasional spots of lead ore. In the winze sinking under the 22 end west there is a large lode, with fine stones of ore through it. The tribute bargains are much the same as last reported.—R. Williams: Oct. 1. EAST FOWEY CONSOLS.—We have nearly cleared one of the old adits, and have met with a very promising lode, spotted with ore.—J. Dale.

EAST RUSSELL.—The 66 is just the same as when last reported—no improvement; we are pushing on this end with all possible speed. The winze in the bottom of the 55 is still producing good stones of grey ore. We have cut into the lode in the cross-cut north in the 55, east of Homersham's shaft; the lode, as far as cut into, is producing very good stones of grey ore and greens, with a great deal of mundie; the end is spare to drive: the lode is very hard and wet, showing we are in the orey ground which we expected to see. I believe when we turn to drive east we shall have ore all the way to the winze, where the bunch of ore is in the bottom.—William Metherall. Oct. 4.

EXMOUTH AND ADAMS UNITED.—Porter's shaft is near the source of persons when the content of the conte

METHERBLL: Oct. 4.

EXMOUTH AND ADAMS UNITED.—Porter's shaft is now sunk below the 40 fm. evel 6 fms. 3 ft. wide; the ground is still favourable for sinking, and we have good ground in the 40 cross-cut. We have met with a little more water in driving north in the 40. We have intersected some branches in driving west in the 20; the ground is very congenial for lead, but not rich. The stopes in the back of the 20 are looking well. The 20 end north, on the barytes lode, is improved since my last report, worth is, ton of lead per fathom. The 20 end, on Hampton's branch, is producing 7 owts. of lead per fathom. The 20 end, on Hampton's branch, is producing 7 owts. of lead per fathom. Our tribute pitches are looking much as usual.—N. Faull: 0ct. 2.

FAULI: Oct. 2.

FEE DONALD.—In level B, the end driving west, on Smiddy lode, has not been looking quite so well for lead, but still there is a good branch of lead, 5 in. wide. The branch of lead in the back, stoping on the lode, south of Antimony, is still very good, much the same as when last reported. The end driving cast, on this lode, is belief or market.—J. Muffert.

We are dressing the lead at surface as fast as possible for market.—J. Muffert.

poor, and the ground very hard. We are dressing the lead at surface as fast as possible for market.—J. MUFERT.

FRANK MILLS.—By request, I have inspected this mine, and herewith beg to hand you my views of the same. My attention was first called to the 45 fm. level south, where they have a large promising lode, with lead impregnated throughout, very much improved from the level above. I was then called to see the north end in the same level, and ain much pleased to state that I found a very great improvement inded. Never did I see in any mine a greater improvement from one level to the other. In the 30 the lode looked promising, with lead disseminated throughout its width. In the 45 the lode is large—good work, with every indication of a further improvement; the composition of the lode is everything a miner can look for In a good and profitable lode. I do not hesitate to say that the improvement in the 45 has enhanced the value of the property some thousands of pounds. I was then called to the bottom of the shaft, which is sunk about 10 fms, below the 45, towards a 69 fm. lev-l. In sinking these 10 fms. there is a very promising lode gone through the shaft; I saw it before it went out of the shaft, and broke some very good work from it; in the bottom of the shaft, at this time, there are fine branches of lead falling into the lode, which, in this country, from what I have seen in Exmouth, are good indications indeed. In the course of about four months they expect to intersect the lode in the 60; shortly after which, it is my decided opinion, from the receat improvement, Wheal Frank Mills will stand on the list along with the dividend-paying mines.—

N. FAULL: Oct. 1.

— The rise in the back of the 45 fm. level north is up 3% fathoms against the

50; shortly after which, it is my decided opinion, from the recent improvement, Wheal Frank Mills will stand on the list along with the dividend-paying mines.— N. FAULL: Oct. 1.

— The rise in the back of the 45 fm. level north is up 3½ fathoms against the winze sinking from the 30 fm. level. I expect to hole to the winze, at farthest, by Wednesday next; this will thoroughly ventilate the mine, and lay open a good piece of leady ground on the north of the rise, and also enable the 45 end north to be driven with greater speed; the lode in this end is equally as productive as when last reported on. In the 45 south the lode is large and very kindly, with spots of lead throughout, but not enough at present to value. The engine-shaft is sinking towards the 60 fm. level satisfactorily, and, although the east lode has left the shaft, we still find strings and cubes of lead in the country. I feel the greatest confidence that this lode will open good in the next level. The prospects throughout the mine are most cheering.—J. P. Nicholls: Oct. 3.

GAWTON UNITED.—In the 36 we have a lode 5 ft. wide, looking splendid, a fine course of ore, and still improving. I should much wish all concerned to come down and see the fine pile of rocks of copper ore at surface, raised during the week. The 24 is set to four men; it is a matter of great importance to push on with this level, as I think we shall soon have a course of ore here also. We have set another pitch in the back of this level on tribute, at 13s. 4d. in 11.—N. B. Since the above report was written. I have just come from underground, and am happy to inform you the lode in the 36 is still better, 3 ft. wide, nearly sold copper ore, worth at least 40½ per fathom—a finer lode I have hardly ever seen; this discovery speaks volumes both for Gawton United and Bedford Consols, as this and other lodes are running through the entire setts.—J. Hamber: Oct. 4.

GEIFRON.—Pearce's shaft has been sunk in the past month 2 fms. 5 ft. 1 in.; the efferent are now engaged entire plat, and g

GEIFRON.—Pearce's shaft has been sunk in the past month 2 fms. 5 ft. 1 in.; the

the entire setts.—J. HANDLY: Oct. 4.

GEIFRON.—Pearce's shaft has been sunk in the past month 2 fms. 5 ft. 1 in.; the shaftmen are now engaged cutting plat, and getting ready to put down the lift. Our machinery is not quite completed; as soon as it is finished, which I hope will be in a few days. I will write you again.—Sept. 29.

GOGINAN.—The lode in the 60 fm. level, east of Gilbertson's shaft, is 7 ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, and clay-slate, with a little over at times, but nothing to value; the ground at this point is still rather soft and favourable for driving. As soon as this level is advanced a few fms. further east, we should propose the driving of two good cross-cuts, one north and the other routh, in order to intersect the north and south lodes at that depth. The Bryn Plea engine-shaft is still in a good course of sinking, by nine men. We have also commenced to rise against this shaft in the back of the 60 fm. level, which I hope will be communicated in about four months. The lode in the 26 fm. level, east of Gilbertson's shaft, is about 6 ft. wide, ground rather soft and favourable for driving and yielding a little ore.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED.—The north lode in the 55 and 66 fm. levels has very encouraging appearances; we are cutting out large quantities of stoping ground on this lode, which will continue to produce a large supply of instuff for years to come. I strongly recommend that every effort be made to enable us to go to deeper levels, below this run of tin ground, which will, with the objects we have before us, make this mine one of the most prominent tin mines in Cornwall. Some of the upper stopes in the back of the 36 fm. level are rather falling off in produce. The worksgenerally are in good working order. The committee now visiting the nine will, no doub; be able to give a good report of our operations and prospects.—J. Webs.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—The water is out of the engine-shaft, and the sinking is now going on well. The ground in the 56 fm. level, both cast and west from the s

GREAT SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—We have done but little in either of the ends north or south, in consequence of a breakage of our engine—viz., the pinion wheel and saddle plate. However, I hope, if all is well, we shall set it going to-morrow.—T. Metherrel.: Oct. 4.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—The lode in the 80 fm. level is 2 ft. wide, composed of mustic, quartz, and copper cre—a very promising lode. In the 70 fm. level the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little ore, and letting on a large quantity of water, so as to brain all the upper levels. The 60 fm. level is suspended for a short time. In the 90 fm. level the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 40 fm. level is no lodeshas been taken down in the past week. In the upper levels the air is bad, and much impedes our working.—J. Daw: Sept. 29.

look at the shall is 2 N. wire, chiefly composed or indistriction to very favourable for sasking. The graind in the 31 fm. level, both our improving, and before long I think we shall have a winder of ore is a The stopes are without any material afterstion, and are still worth up per fathom. The lode in the 40 fm. level, on causter, is 2 ft. wife, progood work for lead, but we have not been able to do much for the part of air. This is a premising lode. There is very little alteration in the partment, and the men are working satisfactorily.—J. Rooms: Oct. 2 MANYLOOK.—Owner to a designing of water in the river. when

partment, and the men are working satisfactority.—J. Rooms: Oct. 2.

HAWKMOOR.—Owing to a deficiency of water in the river, we have not ento keep the engine at work; consequently the water has been in the mine near the week. The only part of the mine at work is the rise in the back of the 30, has not been stopped. We have had a little rain, and hope soon to get the mifork again.—J. Richaraus: Sept. 29.

HOLMBUSH.—The lode in the western stopes continues to yield 2 tons et or fm. The lode:

The lode in the middle stopes is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode:

castern stopes is producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. The tribute department is as usual. We sampled on the 28th of Oct. (computed) 224 tons, worth about 18.

as usual. We sampled on the 28th of Oct. (computed) 224 tons, worth abo HOPE VALLEY.—The 47 fm. level, during September, has been exter 1 fm. 5 fx.; the lode is small, being about 1 ft. wide, with occasional spots in it. The 35 fm. level has been driven south about 3 fms.; the lode is a wide, and of a promising character, producing some good stones of ore, four pitches working at a tribute of 81. 10s, per ton. Most of the tribute tember month have got fair wages. We sampled a parcel of ited ore, 9 tons, and sent samples to the smelters as usual.—J. Kneedowe: Oct. 3.

tember month have got fair wages. We sampled a parcel of read ore, comp tons, and sent samples to the smelters as usual.—J. Kvescows: Oct. 3.

IVY BRIDGE.—The 58 fm. level south is without any alteration since last repective to the have from 3 to 4 fms. to drive to got home to the level ground, we cleared and secured the 58 fm. level north about 35 fms., and in clearing the the former workers left in the bottom of the level, we find some part to omtain a quantity of lead, which we have saved for dressing. In the 48 fm. level north lode is large, and contains some good spots of lead; on the whole, a fine-looking but at present we are obliged to suspend operations there, in consequence of our being able to keep away the stuff. Of course, this will be remedied as soon set our large engine to work. We have had a good leady lode in the 43 fm. south for some days past, and I am still looking forward for a greater improve The pitches, on the whole, are looking well, and the tributers are working with spirits.—H. Jamze: Oct. 4.

KESWIGK.—The lode in the 30 north is worth 20 cwts, of ore per fathom, lode in the same level south will produce 15 cwts, of ore per fathom. In the 36 wets, No. 1 stops is a Scwts., No. 2, 10 cwts., and No. 3, 10 cwts. of ore per fathom. Shephard's stop the 20 north, is worth 8 cwts., and the lode in the slamp 10 cwts, of ore per KLIRAINE.—In the 20 (m. level, driving east, the lode is 18 inches wide, comp

the 20 north, is worth 8 cwts., and the lode in the sait sump 10 cwts, of or sp of spar agid blender. In the sainole level, gross-cutting south, we have cent the north of the control of

which I should infer that in depth it will make larger quantities of G. R. Ohorns: Oct. 2.

NORTH SORTRIDGE.—Having been requested by some of the shrid give a report, I beg to say that this last fortinght I have been engaged in rather costeaning, this sett. In doing so, I have discovered to the southers a lode, about 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar and rick spots of copper ore. In about the centre of the sett, we have opened on a some rich spots of 7 to 9 ft. wide, composed of flookan, prian, spar, and splendid lods, I should 7 to 9 ft. wide, composed of flookan, prian, spar, and rick spots of 14 do believe ere long that this sett will speak highly of the district in which cated, and seeing that they have made a fresh discovery in sortridge Comporney, and the setting of the setting of the district in which is the setting of the setting

is 2 it. wide, producing a little ore, and letting out a large quantity of water, so as to drain all the upper levels. The 60 fm. level is suspended for a short time. In the 50 fm. level the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing a little ore, and letting out a large quantity of water, so as to 50 fm. level the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing I ton of ore per fem. In the 40 fm. level is and much impedes our working.—J. Daw: Sept. 29.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—No alteration since last report.—T. Richards: Oct. 4.
GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—We have set the western engine to work, which has forked the water so far as to enable the men to sink at the new shart, but the air is very foul, and I much fear we shall have it so until the damn is taken out. The

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Introcellered the uses to bear towards the south; this driving is let at 90s, per fm. At the Dasha's stope addit the zeen are driving on a thin vein of confused rock, mixed with past is he well-conditiones hader focks, with "chert." They expect to cut the lode, within a short dictance; this driving is done at 80s, per fm. Quantity of ore sold sens lew 2 qrs., at 111.7s. 8d. per ton, and another lot now rendy dressed for size. W. Sixvasras: Oct. 3.

NORTH UNITY.—The lode in the 56 west is worth 12l, per fathom. The lode in the same level cast is worth 3l, per fathom. The 46, driving west, contains a little cret aw it do before. The Moor lode is much the same as last reported.—Hunt for away is do before. The Moor lode is much the same as last reported.—Hunt for streams: Oct. 3.

NORTH WHEAL BUSY.—Painter's engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. 2 ft. below the 16, where we have cut the new lode, which is about 1 ft. wide, worth 16l. per fm. of the shaft—11 ft. long, sinking at 12l. 12s, per fm., and improving every foot we sink. As we have had but very little ore directly over this point, in the level above, we regal this as being a very important discovery, which considerably enhances the value of the mine. The lode in the 10 end cast is much improved, being 14 in. wide, and predening saving work, driving at 53s, per fm. The lode in the 10 end west is 9 in. wide, composed of jack-spar, with spots of ore, driving at 3l. los. per fm. The lode is No. 2 stopes, in back of the 10, is 1 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm., stoping at 23s, per fm. The lode in No. 2 stopes, in back of the 10, is 1 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm., The lode is No. 1 stopes, in back of the 10, is 1 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm., The 10c of the whole, the mine is much improved since last report.—S. S. Norll; James W. Casas: Sept. 29.

NORTH WHEAL CROFTY.—Rever's Lode: The 60, driving west, produces saving work for copper ore. The wince sinking below the 60 is worth 8l. per fm. The 70, driving east from Trial shaft, is about 4 ft. wide, producing sood stones of ore

general at the Wer, and adoptioning the same, which is now returning handsome orients, I, cannot but consider it a favorable speculation, therefore I recommend yer estacting the sett through at once, so at to cut and iny open the different ideas where the property of the set of the set

of the sharely of the southern opper ore. To ode, I should be spots of oderick in which cortridge Constitute as rich as rich as rich as a southern opper opp

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ms. of backs, a is lode is know everal handre duce 14 cwts.

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and machine pit. Saturday last being setting-day there were 2 fms. set, at the fine fm., in the shaft.—T. Transuske: Oct. 4.

The fine fm. in the shaft.—T. Transuske: Oct. 4.

The saturday of the shaft of the saturday of t

Supported to the support of the supp

as we are getting near where we had a good tode of tead in the level above, we may calculate on an improvement in this end ere long. The lode in the rise in back of the 20, south of Field's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead per fathom. In the same level, north of Bonvillie's shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, producing a small quantity of lead. In the winze in bottom of the same level the lode is 2½ ftet wide, producing 12 cents of lead per fathom. In the 10 end, driving morth from cross-cut to south of Field's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, mixed with lead.—S. Thomas.

WELSH POTOSI.—At Escantavita, No. 1 stope, back of the adit, is a little improved since my last, and 1 find the ore ground standing further east, and in rising the ore lengthens in this direction; this stope yields at present 1½ ton of lead ore per fm.

No. 2 stope, west of No. 1, yields 1 ton of ore per fm. Wilkinson's stope is without alteration, yielding 3 tons per fathom. The stope cast of No. 1 winze yields 2 tons per fathom; the stope west of ditto yields 3 tons of ore per fathom; and, judging from the present appearance of the lode, I am led to expose a large return from this part of the mine. The adit end, driving west of footway shaft, on the south part of the lode, is looking well. Here we have laid open several fathoms of ore ground, which is now being stoped, the average produce of which is 1½ ton of ore per fathom; 15 fms. from this end eastward, we are sinking a winze to communicate with the loft m. level, now driving towards this part; after this communication is made, we shall be able to employ a great number of hands to stope the back of the 10 fm. level, driving west of footway-shaft, the lode, produces 1½ ton of ore per fathom, Non. 4 and 5 stopes, back of the same level, yield each the same quantity, and Nos. 6 and 7 each 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 10 fathom level, west of old engine-shaft, has been driven on the south part of the lode—nase now. I have thought it advisable to drive north instead, so that we may

THE MINING LOURNAL.

AND SHARM SHE WAS NOT THE COLUMN TO SHE WAS AND T

direction recommended by Capt. Dally some time ago; this is now set at 2s. 6d. per fathom; save some not unkindly branches, there has nothing of any consequence been cut there yet. We sampled at Part to-day a parcel, computed 12 tons. There are 2 or 3 tons more, of rather low quality, which it has been thought advisable to let remain until we get some more of the same sort.—W. Takoay: 'Sept. 9.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—In driving the 62 fm. level cast, on the slide, we have intersected the point of the lode; since my last report the lode is about 2 feet wide, worth 1 ton per fm. We have commenced sinking a winze below the 62 under the slide; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. We have suspended the sinking of the winze below the 53 to the east of the cross-course, until the 62 is farther advanced, so as to drain off the water, which has at present become troublesome to keep at the present depth, 8 fathoms. We have also suspended the driving of the lode is 1½ foot wide, producing good stones of ore, We continue to drive the 50 east; the lode is 1½ foot wide, producing good stones of ore, and altogether has a promising appearance. At present we have two stopes working in the back of the 50, cast of the cross-course; the lode is 1½ foot wide, producing good stones of ore, and altogether has a promising appearance. At present we have two stopes working in the back of the 50, cast of the cross-course; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. We have commenced putting up a rise in the back of the 50, cast of the cross-course; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 90 north, on the cross-course to the cross-course and set at 15 looking well; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth upwards of 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 90 north, on the cross-course towards the great north lode, we are still breaking large stones of good ore, but as yet we have not mot with the north wall; from the improved appearance of the lode at this point to what it was in the 48 when last seen, we have

of ore.—A. Barratt: Oct, 4.

WHEAL SURPRISE.—This mine is looking better than I have ever seen it; every foot we sink seems to indicate a large deposit of copper ore in the further development of the mine, the white prian is lying in floors, with the clay-slate, each of which is dipping towards the lode; better inflications I never saw, either in Devon or Cornwail. The 12 fm. level, driving cast, is also looking well, and if we do not get copper in this level, I have no fear of the result in the 24 fm. level. We have a pare of men sinking a winze 28 fms. west of the engine-shaft, where the lode is better for copper ore—worth at least 10%, per fathom. I fully believe the 24 fm. level will prove that Wheal Surprise will repay the adventurers for their outlay.—T. Dusn.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—Field's Lode: We have cut down Juloff's shaft about 29 fathoms below the surface. We are getting on as fast as possible with the engine-house, and expect to get it up by the latter part of next week. We have four men working in back of the 15, cast of boundary shaft, at 9s. tribute.—Z. Carkerke: Oct. 3.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Smith's shaft is sunk 3 ft. 6 in. under the 120 fm. level.

ing in back of the 15, east of boundary shaft, at 9s. tribute.—Z. CARKEKE: Oct. 3.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Smith's shaft is sank 3 ft. 6 in. under the 120 fm. level. The cross-cut in the 120 fm. level is extended 1 fm. 4 ft. towards the lode. The lode in the 108 fm. level, north of Smith's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 12t, per fm.; in the same level south it is 1½ foot wide, worth 12t, per fathom. In the 98 fm. level north the lode is 1½ foot wide, worth 7t, per fathom; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, worth 7t. per fathom. In the 98 fm. level, north of Chippindale's, the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 5t, per fathom. We have resumed the sinking of Chippindale's shaft by six men, the lode in which is 2½ feet wide, worth 8t, per fathom.—South Mine: The lode in the 120 fm. level, south of Trelawny's shaft, is 1 foot wide, worth 5t, per fathom, In the 120 fm. level, south of Trelawny's shaft, is 1 foot wide, worth 5t, per fathom, In the 120 fm. level south the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 8t, per fm.; the north end in this level is suspended for the present. In the 10f fm. level south the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 10t. per fathom. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual.—W. BRYANT; W. JERKIN: Oct. 2.

WHEAL TREYELTAN.—On the 29th Instant the monthly setting was held, when

the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 101. per fathom. The stopes and pitches are producing much as sual.—W. BRANT; W. DERKIN; COL. 2.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—On the 29th Instant the monthly setting was held, when the following were set. Watson's engine-shaft to be sunk below the addi fevel by eight men, the month, at 180s. per fathom—ground congenial for copper ore. The cross-cut to drive north from Richards's shaft in the 18 by four men and one boy, 3 fms., or the month, at 80s. per fathom. The 18 to drive west on Gilbert's branch by four men and one boy, 3 fms., or the month, at 80s. per fathom. The 48 west is for the present suspended, and the men are put to clear up the bottom of the 35, in order to sink a winze. The end to drive east on Gilbert's branch, in the 18 by two men, 2 fms., or the month, at 90s. per fathom. Two new tribute pitches in bottom of the 10, at the old sump, by four men, the month at 10s. in 11. Our other tributes are the same as last month.—J. D. ODHOMNE: Sept. 29.

WHEAL WIREY.—The lode in the 33, north of the engine-shaft, is 2½ feet wide, producing 1 ton of lead per fathom; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, producing 3½ ton of lead per fathom in the same level north it is 3 ft. wide, producing 3½ ton of lead per fathom. In the 23 south it is 3 ft. wide, producing 3 wests, of lead per fathom. In the 12 north it is 1 ft. wide, producing 3 wests, of lead per fathom. In the 31 much as usual. The northern shaft, sinking for eventiation, &c., is sunk 6 fms. from surface. We sold on Saturday last two parcels of lead ore; No. 1, computed, 70 tons, to Messrs. Locke, Blackett, and Co., at 131. 5a. 6d. per ton. We also set the 60-in. steam-engine to work on the same day, which goes on remarkably well. We have now sufficient power to drain the water for many years.—Peter Clyno, jun.; W. HANCOCK; R. Roskilly; Oct. 3.

WHEAL ZION.—Great Lode: The lode in Richards's shaft, sinking below the 50

—J. BRAY: Oct. 2.

WOOD MINE.—The 25 fathom level is driven south 6 fms. 2 ft.; the lode is about 2 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of spar, capel, and killas, producing some good stones o ore from the bottom of the end; the present price for driving this end is 41. 5s, per fm. The 25 end is driven north 4 fms. 3 ft. 2 in.; in this end there is a hard cape lode, with a small branch of ore on the footwall in the bottom of the end; the ground in this end is rather tight for driving, price 44. 15s. per fm.—S. Cock: Oct. 3.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

At Basset account, on Tuesday, a dividend of 25t, per share was paid, and 500t. 4s. 9d. added to the reserved balance. The riches of this mine appear to be inexhaustible, and from the late improvement in the south part, which has been worked for some years at a loss, it is confidently expected that the dividends will be advanced to 30t. It was intended to have subdivided the shares into 512, but as no formal notice had been given of the intentions at do the advanced will not take place until the Dec.

nave subdivided the snares into 512, but as no formal notice had been given of the intention so to do, the alteration will not take place until the Dec. account. Shares are in demand, at 750L, ex div., but no sellers.

At East Basset, they have not yet reached the granite, and they are still sinking in very hard ground. It was hoped that the lodes would have proved rich in the 60 cross-cut, but the contrary being the case, there is much disappointment, as upwards of 12 months must clapse before they can be cut in the next level.

At Correct Hill another lede her heart discovered in deliving a cross-cut.

can be cut in the next lovel.

At Copper Hill, another lode has been discovered in driving a cross-cut, and shares have again advanced considerably. This fact, and the great improvement in the 60 and 70 fm. levels east in Buller, has given a great impetus to shares in East Buller, in which a very large business has been done, at a great advance, both in London and Cornwall. It is confidently anticipated that this mine, the sett of which is very large, will become one of the best in the Easter district. of the best in the Basset district.

of the best in the Basset district.

At Rosewarne account, on Tuesday, a dividend of 8l. per share was paid, and, after defraying a portion of the expense incident to the crection of the new engine, 672l. 16s. 5d. was added to the reserve fund. The 46 east and west, and 22 west, have improved since the meeting, and a new lode of a very promising character has been discovered north of the engineshaft. Very important discoveries may be expected before the next account, and we are informed the prospects of the mine never were better. At Grambler and St. Aubyn, the next account is fixed for Tuesday next. The gossan lode is not yet cut, but the ground and other indications are said to be highly favourable, and the prospects very good indeed.

Wheal Hender account was held on Wednesday last, and was most numerously attended. Mr. William Richards, of Redruth, the manager of Wheal Basset, and Mr. R. H. Pike, of Camborne, were appointed a

of Wheal B set, and Mr. R. H. Pike, of Camborne, were appointed a committee of management. A call of 5s. only was deemed necessary, the agent's report, and the prospects generally, being most encouraging. The eastern level on the new lode had improved, and the agent reported that he was in daily expectation of a course of ore in the south lode, driving east from Copper Bottom. There were 15 fms. more to drive to cut the first of the north lede.

The materials of warfare-saltpetre, charcoal, and lead-having advance The materials of warfare—saltpetre, charcoal, and lead—having advanced since the commencement of the war, in the former instance to upwards of 101, per tos, and in the latter from 31, to 41, this progressive rise has produced a somewhat corresponding effect on the opposite side of the Atlantic, and has already begun to tell upon prices. Since the arrival of the Baltic, lead at New York advanced from 3d, to 31/6 per lb. The steek of saltpetre in America is small, consequently the upward tendency of price continues, although Congress, almonished by the deficiency of material during the revolution, as well as in the war of 1812, has for some 20 or 30 years past appropriated \$20,000, about 40004, per annum for the purchase and storage of saltpetre. This precaution is alleged to be expedient, as the most prolific mines on the tributaries of the Ganges are under the centrol of England.

The advices from Chili, by the Magdalena, show great progress in mineral productions. The Bergmann had sailed from the smelting works of the Mexican and South American Company at Herradura with a carge of about 500 tons of copper, copper regulus, and siver copper regulus, and sings were loading. At the Caldera Works of the same company, soveral hundred tons of regulus were ready for shipment, besides silver regulus. The value of these carges alone is about 150,0004. The Tongy Works of the Mexican Company have a large stock of regulus ready for shipment. The Ames stemmer, belonging to the Mexican and South American Company of London, carries yearly several thousand tons of copper and silver ores from the ports of the provinces of Coquimbo, Havana, and Eppinpo.

A testimonial will be presented to Mr. Thomas Nicholls, of Tanistock

A testimonial will be presented to Mr. Thomas Nicholls, of Tavistock, a dinner to be given at the Bedford Hotel, on Thursday next. The testimonial is a result of a subscription amongst Mr. Nicholls's mining friends and townsmen, sed by a large body of the working classes of the Tavistock district.

Mr. Jonathan Falder, one of the directors of the Anglo-Australian Gold ining Company, is about to proceed to the colony of Victoria by the next mail, in der to superintend the operations of the association. The last advices from there

Che Mining Market; Brices af Metals, Ores, &r.

	ME	TAL MARKET, London, Oct. 5, 1855.
COPPER. £. s.		QUICKSILVERp. ib. 1s 91/d-1s 91/d.
Sheathing and boltsp. lb. 0 1		SPELTER. Per Ton.
Bottoms , 0 1		Foreign 23 17 6-24 0 0
Old (Exchange) , 0 1		To arrive 23 17 6-24 0 0
Best selectedp. ton 129 0		
Tough cake 126 0		In sheets 31 0 0
Tile 126 0		in sheets 31 0 0
South American , 112 0 0-1	13 0 0	TIN.
TRON. Det	Ton.	English, blocks123 0 0
Bars, Welsh, in London . 9 15 0-10		Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 124 0 0
Ditto, to arrive 9 0 0- 9	5.0	Ditto, Refined128 0 0
Nail rods 10 0 0-10		Banca123 0 0
. Stafford. in London 11 10 0-12		Straits122 0 0
Bars ditto 11 0 0-11		TIN-PLATES.*
Hoops ditto 19 0 0-19		ICChargest latons when 1 14 C 1 15 C
Hoops ditto 12 0 0-12 Sheets, single	10 0	IX Ditto 1st quality ,, 2 0 6- 2 1 0
Pig. No. 1, in Wales 5 0 0- 5	5.0	IC Ditto 2d quality ,, 2 0 6-2 1 0
Refined metal, ditto		IV Ditto 2d quality , 1 12 6
		IC Coke
		IC Ditto 2d quality , 1 12 6 IX Ditto 2d quality , 1 18 6 IC Coke . , 1 9 6- 1 10 0
		LA LILLO 44 1 10 0- 1 10 U
ditto, Swed. in Lon. toar. 14 10 0-16	0.0	Canada platesp. ton14 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyda 3 19 0- 4	00	In London; 20s. less at the works.
LEAD.		W-11 W-1-1 (th-14) 11 111/11
English Pig 25 5 0-25		Yellow Metal Sheathing p. lb. 11%d 1s
Ditto sheet 26 0 0-26		Wetterstedt's Pat. Met p.cwt, 2 2 0
Ditto red lead 26 0 0-26		Stirling's Non-lamina-
Ditto white 27 0 0-30		ting, or Hardened, 9 0 0-9 2 0
Ditto patent shot 27 0 0-27		Surface Rails. p. ton)
Spanish, in bond 24 0 0-24	10 0	Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs Glasg 5 5 0
American none.		Toughened Pigs)
		Ditto Wales 4 0 0- 4 5 0
FOREIGN STEEL.		Indian Charcoal Pigs 6 10 0
Swedish, in kegs, to arr. 19 10 0-20		in London
Ditto, in faggots 21 0 0-		MANGANESE.+
English, Spring 21 0 0-25	0 0	Giessen Ground p. ton 5 10 0- 6 4 0
Brass (sheets)p. lb. 12%	đ.	Lump 19 4 0 0
Wire 11%		Nassau ditto 3 10 0- 3 12 0
		a la fid per how less

At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.
+ Thirty days credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The per centage of peroxide about 60 for Nassau lump, 60 to 61 or Giessen, and 70 and 75 for Giessen ground.

REMARKS.—A considerable business has been transacted in metals ge

REMARKS.—A considerable business has been transacted in metals generally for shipment, which has caused our market to remain steady. Copper, as last quoted; English bar-iron has slightly declined; Stafford-shire iron remains firm; lead has advanced; steel has improved in value; spelter is steady at former quotations; tin has receded; tin-plates, without variation; quicksilver, a shade lower.

COPPER.—Any upward tendency in this metal is not looked forward to so confidently as a few weeks since; but, although no immediate advance is anticipated, the market is undoubtedly firm at current rates. A report was even spread, on last Tuesday, that an advance of 1d. per lb. had actually been announced. The decision at the meeting on Tuesday next will, however, tend to cause the market to become more settled. The cres sampled on Sept. 12, and sold at Swansca on the 2d inst., amounted to 2281 tons; the quantity reported for sale on the 9th inst. is stated to be 2799 tons. be 2799 tons

be 2799 tons.

IRON.—English merchant bars have not been so saleable, and a diminution in value has been the result. Contracts having been passed at 9the per ton for forward delivery, f.o.b. in London, there is no alteration for iron out of stock. Rails are less enquired for. Staffordshire keeps firm, with a little more enquiry for shipment. Scotch pigs have again suffered by the further advance in the Bank rate of discount, sales having been effected at 78s., mixed numbers; buyers to a limited extent. On 'Change, the closing price was 78s. to 78s. 3d., mixed numbers, cash, g.m.b., f.o.b. in Glasgow.

the closing price was 78s. to 70s. od., make manners, cas., g. in Glasgow.

Lead.—This article is really scarce, and buyers requiring immediate delivery have had to pay 5s. per ton advance on last quotation.

Spelfer.—A further quantity has been taken for shipmentat 23l. 17s. 6d., at which the market closes firm: 24l. has been paid for arrival. The stock on the 1st inst. was 3233 tons, varying but little from the previous return on Sept. 1.

Tin.—To-day, the smelters of English tin have declared a reduction of 3l, per ton on blocks, bars, and refined; the demand is limited. Banca and Straits have been also effected, and a proportionate decline has taken place. although no important transactions are reported.

TIN-PLATES—maintain their former value.
STERL.—In Swedish keg, large sales have been made at 191, 10s.; a very
xeellent demand continues for this article.
QUICKSILVER.—Business has been done at ½d. per lb. less.

GLASGOW, OCT. 4.—The state of the money market has again had a depressing influence on the price of pig-iron; during the week a moderate business has been transacted, at rates varying from 78s. 6d. to 79s., according to terms of payment. To-day the market fell to 77s. 9d., at which one or two lots changed hands, closing sellers at that, buyers at 77s. 6d. The demand for local consumption, and for shipment, still continues very active. To-day's quotations are:—No. 1, Gartsherrie, 80s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 78s. 6d.; No. 3, g.m.b., 76s. 3d. Shipments for the week ending Sept. 29:

—Foreign, 5113 tons; coastwise, 7818 tons = 12,931 tons. In the corresponding week of 1854 they were—Foreign, 2342 tons; coastwise, 4982 tons = 7324 tons.

responding week of 1854 they were—Foreign, 2342 tons; coastwise, 4982 tons = 7324 tons.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.—Since our last report we have had only a limited amount of business, and, on the whole, the tone of the metal market may be regarded as quiet. Scotch Pig-iron has been in very small demand, notwithstanding the continued heavy shipments (again 13,000 tons for the week), and in warrants, mixed numbers, transactions are almost viii, the price, f.o.b. in Glasgow, has ranged during the week from 79s. to 80s., closing this evening very flat, at 78s. 6d. nominally, owing, in a considerable measure, to the further and unexpected advance in the rate of discount declared to-day by the Bank of England. For Manufactured Iron we do not hear of any enquiry of importance; prices remain steady, rather in favour of the buyer than otherwise. The same remarks apply to Tinplates. An advance of 20s. per ton was established on Lead on the 1st inst., and still orders for this metal, as also for Copper, are being constantly refused by the smelters, the demand being very considerably in excess of the supply, and unless the increasing dearness of money, consequent upon the repeated advances in the rate of discount, checks the demand (which is legitimate in all its bearings), an advance in pricess of Copper and Lead is almost inevitable. The quotations are:—Iron: Merchant bar, 8l. 15s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 126s. per cwt.; common bar, 127s.; refined block, 131s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 33s. 6d. to 34s. per box; coke, IC, 28s. 6d. to 29s.—Lead: Sheet, 26l. per ton; pig, 25l. 10s.—Zinc (sheet), 31l. per ton.—Copper: Bolt and sheathing, 1s. 2d. per lb.; tile and tough cake, 126l. per ton ; best elected ditto, 129l.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Steel: Swedish keg, 19l. 10s. to 20l. per ton; fagot, 20l. 10s. to 21l.

Mines.—Notwithstanding the continued depression in the general mar-

Mines.—Notwithstanding the continued depression in the general markets, and the unessiness felt in regard to monetary affairs abroad, an average amount of business has been doing during the week in mining shares, and in general prices have been pretty fairly maintained. The fact, however, of the Bank having yesterday again raised the rate of discount (which now stands at 5½ per cent.), without any visible cause in our own commercial affairs, leads many persons to suppose that the directors are apprehensive of a further drain of gold to the Continent, and if this proves to be the case mining speculations must become affected, especially shares liable to calls, which at all times are subject to great fluctuations, and particularly so when forced upon the market in the absence of any demand. of any deman

We have heard of a project for the formation of a Mining Bank in London (under the Limited Liability Act), for the purpose of keeping mine accounts, discounting ore bills, and advancing money upon shares during times of depression. An establishment of this kind would be a great boon to the mining public, but a company, to carry it out successfully, would require at its head men, not only of high standing, but of great experience in mining matters. mining matters.

Copper Hill shares have advanced to 230, 240, and many are of opinion the mine will equal the adjoining one, Wheal Buller, before long. The lode driving upon a short time since, it appears, was only a branch gone off from the main lode, which has now been met with rich. In East Buller shares, a large business has been transacted, and some heavy purchases made; this mine adjoins both Copper Hill and Buller. South Carn Brea have been enquired after, owing to a bunch of ore having been medically and the state of the state chases made; this mine adjoins both Copper Hill and Buller. South Carn Brea have been enquired after, owing to a bunch of ore having been met with. At West Seton, the lode is worth 240? per fm. West Bassets have risen to 32; a new lode, with a fine course of ore, has been cut here. North Bassets have been in demand at 30 to 31; Devon Consols, 410 to 420. When it became known that Alfred Consols did not pay a dividend

at the meeting, shares dropped from 14 to 10½, but afterwards rallied, an left off buyers at 12. In sinking Newton's engine-shaft at Wheal Gren ville, the country has changed to soft decomposed granite, of a favourable nature for ore, and of the same character as at South Frances. Luden have been in demand, the Wheal Wrey lode having been cut. At Car Brea, a valuable discovery has been made. At Rosewarne meeting, a Monday, the accounts showed a profit of 27201. 16s. 5d. on the two month working, and a dividend of 20481. (8l. per share) was declared, leaving eash balance in hand of 1400l. 16s. 9d. Since the meeting a new lei has been discovered to the north of the engine lode. In clearing up old shaft, about 5 fms. from surface, a fine gossan lode was found, and cross-cut is now being driven at the adit level, to intersect it at that depth At Hender meeting, a call of 5a. 5d. per share was made, and Captai Richards, purser of Basset, and Mr. R. H. Pike, appointed a committ of management. The prospects of the mine are very satisfactory. We Sortridge shares have improved, and are enquired after; Sortridge Constremain firm, at 6½ to 7; North Robert, 38 to 40; South Frances, 675 a 700; Wheal Edward, 3 to 3½; Trefusis, 9½, buyers; Wheal Margare 110 to 115; Stray Park, 10½ to 11. Official List:—

Saturday, Sept. 29.—East Buller, 8½ to 8½; Lady Bertha, 35a.

700; Wheal Edward, 3 to 3\frac{1}{2}; Trefusis, 9\frac{1}{2}, buyers; Wheal Margare 110 to 115; Stray Park, 10\frac{1}{2} to 11. Official List:—

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.—East Buller, 8\frac{2}{2} to 8\frac{1}{2}; Lady Bertha, 35a. 37a. 6d.; Sortridge Consols, 6\frac{2}{4} to 7; Tamar Consols, 2\frac{2}{2}, 2\frac{1}{2}, 3; Trewth 2\frac{2}{2} to 2\frac{2}{4}; West Providence, 12\frac{1}{2}; West Frances, 20, 20\frac{1}{2}; W, Zion, 2, MONDAY.—East Buller, 8, 8\frac{1}{4}, 7\frac{2}{4}, 8, 8\frac{1}{4}, 8\frac{1}{4}, 8\frac{1}{2}, 8\frac{1}{2}, 8\frac{1}{2}, 8\frac{1}{2}, 8\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; Hender, 4\frac{1}{4}, 5, 5\frac{1}{4}; Lady Bertha, 1\frac{1}{2} to 2\frac{1}{2}; North Basset, 30 to 31; Pedn-an-drac 2\frac{1}{4} to 2\frac{1}{2}; Tamar Consols, 2\frac{1}{4} to 3; West Alfred, 19, 20, 20\frac{1}{2}; Wha Wrey, 8\frac{1}{3}, 8\frac{1}{3}, 8\frac{1}{3}, 8\frac{1}{3}, 8\frac{1}{4}, 1\frac{1}{3}, 16, 16\frac{1}{3}, 17\frac{1}{3}, 16, 16\frac{1}{3}, 17\frac{1}{3}, 16, 16\frac{1}{3}, 17\frac{1}{3}, 16, 16\frac{1}{3}, 17\frac{1}{3}, 16\frac{1}{3}, 16\fra

The following business has been done on the Stock Exchange, alth the greater portion of the transactions do not appear on their List:-SATURDAY.—Lady Bertha, 1 to 2; Sortridge Consols, 6 to 7; Wortridge, 6s. to 7s.; Great Wheal Vor, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; W

SATURDAY.—Lady Bertha, 1½ to 2; Sortridge Consols, 6½ to 7; W. Sortridge, 6s. to 7s.; Great Wheal Vor, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Wh. Zion, 1½ to 2½.

Monday.—Sortridge Consols, 6½. 7, 7½; Lady Bertha, 40s. to 42 West Sortridge, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; Great Wheal Vor, 16s.; West Cocombe, 15s.; South Bedford Consols, 4½.

Tursday.—West Sortridge, 7s. to 7s. 3d.; Lady Bertha, 35s., 37s. 6d. Great Wheal Vor, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Sortridge Consols, 7 to 7½; Great Wheal Vor, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Sortridge Consols, 7 to 7½; Wednesday.—Lady Bertha, 35s. to 37s. 6d.; Sortridge Consols, 7 7½; West Sortridge, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; North Robert, 37 to 39; Great Wh. Vor, 15s. 9d. to 16s. 3d.

Thursday.—Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 38 to 40; Wheal Kitty (St. Age 2½ to 2½; Great Wheal Vor, 16s. to 16s. 6d.; Carnowas, 15s. to 28.

Thursday.—Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 38 to 40; Wheal Kitty (S. Ago) 2\frac{1}{4} to 2\frac{1}{2}; Great Wheal Vor, 16s. to 16s. 6d.; Carnewas, 15s. to 2s. Great Hewas, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; Lady Bertha, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; Fort Bos 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Sortridge Consols, 7 to 7\frac{1}{6}; Wheal Edward, 3\frac{1}{2}; Great W

Vor, 16s. to 16s. 3d.; Buller and Basset United, 4½ to 5.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, of the 2349 tons of copper announced for sale, 68 tons from Copiapo were withdrawn, the reming 2281 tons realising 38,977. 9s. 6d. The number of tons sold, the prices obtained for the several descriptions of ore were:—Fore Cobre, 1187 tons, 24,947. 11s.; Chili, 266 tons, 5555. 19a.; Peninst 99 tons, 676l. 4s. 6d.; African, 3 tons, 1021.—1555 tons, 31,281. 14s Irish Mines: Berchaven, 316 tons, 3632l. 9s.; Knockmahon, 264 at 3521l. 19s.; Ballymurtagh, 112 tons, 3632l. 9s.; Knockmahon, 264 at 3621l. 19s.; Ballymurtagh, 112 tons, 321l. 16s.—692 tons, 7476l. The remaining sales were.—North Wales ore, 29 tons, which real 144l. 1s.; and 5 tons from Helvellyn Mines, Cumberland, which sold for 75l. 19s. Not one parcel was purchased by Mr. Chas. Lam and it is remarked that his biddings were far under those of the purch of the various ores, the greatest difference being for 70 tons of Cobra produce 21½, for which he bid 21l. per ton, whilst Messrs Grenfell Son purchased at 24l. 13s. 6d., their excess over the next highest but 1s. Whether these differences arise from Mr. Lambert not wit to purchase, or from those of longer standing bidding so as to drive from the field, we are not in a position to decide, but the prices rea are certainly very good, according to the produce. The Ticketing on I day next will comprise 2199 tons of foreign ores, 550 tons of firsh, 38 from the Queen of Dart Mine, Devonshire, and 12 tons of sundry of making a total of 2799 tons.

At Pool Ticketing, on Thursday, 4385 tons of copper ore were sold, realized 28, 2701.

At Pool Ticketing, on Thursday, 4385 tons of copper ore were sol realised 28,270%. 11s. The particulars of the sale were—Average 64. 8s.; average standard, 151%. 15s.; produce, 6; quantity of fine 265 tons 14 cwts. The Truro Ticketing, on the 18th inst., will in the first parcel (14 tons) from Lady Bertha Mine.

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18.1 Oct 16. 1855.]

18.1 Oct 16. 1861. It is ore continues beyond the over ground in the 120. In the reserve flow, and the state of the ground indicates more index south; the orey part of the does being taken down in this level, which is 35, ft. wide, worth for copper over flows, and the state of the ground indicates more index south; the overp and of the look is being taken down in this level, which is 35, ft. wide, worth for copper over flows on the continue as for some time part.

At the North Towy Mino meeting, on Sept. 27, the accounts presented of 15. s. et. 4. The agent's report will be funds among our Nitting Correspondence.

At Yeoland Consols meeting, on Supt. 24 (Mr. E. S. Oodd in the chair), the accounts showed—blance has account, 4041. 19.4. it mise costs, May, June, and July, 567. 11s. The senter showed is a contracted of 15. s. et. 4. The great's report will be funds among our Nitting dwale value of 700. Pr. Yong and Meers. Radmore, Pisher, Latimer, Shepheard, Murray, and Saidoff, which is a contracted that the restured to think," alter deducting the cost of the working at Shepheard's shaft, and the extra expenses in consequence of their unfortunate fire, they must have made a profit this quarter. The general prospects of the wine are good. It is contracted that the accounts the actual said of the August cro, shereby showing the true position of the mine up to the later begind to the contracted by the directed bridging into the accounts the actual said of the August cro, shereby showing the true position of the mine up to the later begind by the directed bridging and the accounts howed—for the share had been considered by the directed bridging and the accounts howed—for the share and south the state of the part of the share the share of the share and the

and officers were re-elected, and the business concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the Carnarvonshire Slate Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. G. Tyrrell in the chair), the accounts showed—Capital subscribed, 33,3151.; slate sold, 421.03. 3d.; rents, produce of Trenalt Farm, 741.103. 9d.; interest, 911.73. 9d. 5,302.183. 9d.—Minecost., 7041.103. 4d.; materials—plant, machines, powder, tramways, coals, &c., 3791.193. 4d.; preliminary sepenses, purchase of quarry, compensation beteants, buildings, &c., 25,5994. 9s. 1d.; rentand taxes. 1144. 1ls.; travelling, office and general expenses, 11614. 143. 9d.; deposits on loan, 10001.; leaving available balance, 1081. 4ts. 3d. The report of the directors referred to the speedy completion of the lower level, which has passed through the hard and entered into the slate rock, corroborating the impression that the slate opened at the top would be found continued. The level, when completed, will be met by the sink from Plas-du Quarry, and drained, when it will be in a condition to be regularly worked. In the progress of the levels, good siste had been opened, but until they work it effectively the directors deemed it advisable to suspand expenditure, except for mining operations; as had it been desirable to make the making of slate, it could not have been done at the part most suitable, insmuch as the land adjoining, belonging to Mr. Magaus, was deemed dangerous to the workers. An arrangement, however, has been made with that gentleman, and the role presenting the apprehended danger is being removed. While the above operations were in course of execution, the directors, anticipating want of room for spoil sant, secured ample space for the purpose. The railway of the company has also been connected with the Nantlle, and the communication with Canarvon Quay thus completed. The report was unanimously adopted, and a resolution passed empowering the directors to take the necessary steps to obtain a certificate of complete registration, with limited liability. Two

Great Polgooth and St. Austell Consols have sold black tin.

The Cubert Silver-Lead Mining Company sold, on Sept. 22, 50 lever-lead ore, to Mesers. Walker, Parker, and Co., at 181. 5s. per ton.

The Great Polgooth Mine sales of ore are bidding fair shortly to realise the long-cherished expectations of the adventurers. The mine has now made monthly posits since March last, and the sale of ore for August, which was 24 tons 7 cwts. Our 11 lbs., is 9 cwts. 1 qr. 26 lbs. in excess of the previous month.

9g. 11 ba., is 9 cwis. 1 qr. 26 bbs. in excess of the previous month.

The Darren Mine has just sold 10 tons of silver-lead ore, at 194. 12s. 6d., and 11 tons of copper, at 64. 0s. 6d., making topether 28st. 11s. 8d.—cost, 1444.6s. 6d. The ore ground stoping in the mine is yielding very well—about 15 cwis. to the fun., worth 184, per fine; cost, 1544.6s. 6d. The ore ground stoping in the mine is yielding very well—about 15 cwis. to the fun., worth 184, per fine; cost, 45s. per cubic fin. Functive level is traversing ground with sod stones of silver-lead ore, and is going forward with good speed towards the old mine, which has been so very productive from the carliest period. They expect to make a greater profit than the above monthly, in future.

The Rorrington Mining Company have sold 50 tons of sulphate barytes. Sortridge Consols sampled on Sept. 28, 127 tons of copper ore.

The Trewetha Mine sampled on Sept. 28, 38 tons of crop gre. Assay: 185; in 29 for lead, and 52 czs. of fine silver to the ton.

The Kilraine Mines will shortly sample about 40 tons of lead ore, which, is expected, will be ready for sale in December next.

The Welsh Potosi Mining Company shipped 70 tons of ore to the Panther Company on Monday.

The Nether Hearth Mine is a progressive stiffertonily at the wrill be in.

ane Welsh Potosi Mining Company shipped 70 tons of ore to the Panther Company on Monday.

The Nether Hearth Mine is progressing satisfactorily; they will be in the market with ore again very shortly.

The Great Wheal Vor Mining Company have not received a report from the mines this week, in consequence of the celebration of the starting of the "Traisway," 55 in. cylinder engine, at which the directors and principal shareholders was present an interesting notice of the ceremony will be found in another column.

At Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), the lode in the 54 fm. level is now worth the perform, and there is every prospect of further improvement. Captain William Tesmas has undertaken the management of the mine, and it is anticipated the returns will continue to increase, and enable the directors at no distant period to declare a dividend.

At Loeds and St. Aubyn Mine, this week, the water is let down from the western part of the mine. The engine-shaft is sunk to the 35 fm. level. In consequence of the accomplishment of the foregoing objects, the returns may fairly be expected to be greatly increased. The western ground, in which the water has been for several months, was the richest for tin. In depth, the mine shows improvement. The lode in the engine-shaft is timpy throughout.

At Antron Consols, there is a good discovery in the adit level, where the iode is 20 in. wide, producing it on of copper ore per fathom.

At South Zion Mine, one of Modwin and Hall's patent portable engines, calculated to be of sufficient power to put the mine down of fms., has been purchased, and is expected to reach Plymouth next week. The engine has been secured under advantageous circumstances, with pumping gaar, &c., complete, so that no time is intended to be lost in seeing the value of the lodes of this adventure in depth.

According to the assay of Mr. James Harvey, of Tavistock, the 35 tons of copper ore, sampled last week from Devon Wheal Buller, is estimated to realise about 9f. 9s. per ton.

In West Sortridge and South Zion shares, numerous transactions have taken place during the week. The former mine has been inspected by Capt. Hodge, and from his report it would appear that a lode is expected to be out in the 20 fathom level within a fertingiht, and that only 5 fms. of the addit level remain to be driven to intersect the great gossan lode, supposed to be a continuous lode from its rich neighbour, Sortridge Consols.

During the week, shares have changed hands in the following:—

neighbour, Sortridge Consols.

During the week, shares have changed hands in the following:—
Dividend Mises—Alfred Consols, Botalack, Carnyorth, Condurrow, Devon Great
Consols, Dolcoath, Lewis, Merllyn, North Wheal Basset, Rosewarm, South Tolgus,
South Wheal Frances, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Tincroft, Tamar Consols, Trehane, Trewetha, West Basset, West Wheal Secton, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Buller, Wheal Kitt,
Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Trelawny, General Mining Company for Ireland, Mining
Company of Ireland, Newtonards Mining Company, Wicklow.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORE.—Bedford Consols, Bell and Lacarth, Brnyford Hall,
Caradon Consols, Cargoll, Carvath, Craddeck Moor, East Buller, East Goldscope,
Gawton United, Great Sheba Consols, Herward United, North Wheal Robert, Rorrington, Sortridge Consols, South Carn Brea, Vale of Towy, West Polberro, West
Sortridge, West Wheal Frances, Wheal Grenville, Wheal Hender, Wheal Trefusis,
MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD OBE.—Bedevil, Cefn Gwyn, Clowance, Dun Raven
Consols, Forest, Wendron, Great Sortridge, Lady Bortha, Nant-ar-Nelle, South Robert
and Sortridge, West Collacombe, Wheal Surprise.

In Foreign Mines, the market has been quiet throughout the week, and
the only transactions effected yesterday were in Linares, at 714 ex div.; and Lauitanian

In Foreign Mines, the market has been quiet infoughout the week, and the only transactions effected vester day were in Linnares, at 7½ we xliv; and Lustianian of Portugal, 2½ we xliv. The closing price of St. John del Rey was 26 to 28; Imperial Razilian, 2½ to 3; National Brazilian, 3 to 3½; Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica, ½ dis. to ½ m.; Crobre Copper, 65 to 69; Coppan, 18 to 20; Fortuna, ½ to ½ pm.; Royal Santiago, 3¾ to 4¼; United Mexican, 3 to 3½.

Readilian, 2½ to 3; National Brazillan, 3 to 3½; Clarendon Consolidated Mining, Company of Jamaica, ¾ dis. to ½ pm.; Proprie Copper, 65 to 69; Copiago, 18 to 20; Fortuna, ¾ to ¾ pm.; Royal Santiago, 3¾ to 4½; United Mexican, 3 to 3½.

The Mariquita and New Granada Mining Company have advices to July 31:—At Saxra Axa, the stopes continue the same. The cost for May was \$7405, the returns \$21,301. Of these returns the amount of \$2885 was produced from ore raised in previous months: the nett profit for the month, therefore, was \$11,011. The cost for Jane was \$6360, the returns \$11,716. Of these returns the amount of \$1288 was produced from ore raised in previous months; the nett profit for the month was therefore, \$11,098. Mannaro: The cost for May \$14,021, returns \$16,419. The cost for June was \$13,471. Teturns \$15,288. — Peunna: The cost for the month of May was \$14433, the returns \$3917. The cost for June \$4208, returns \$3187: the cost includes the expense of putting up the new mills.

The New Granada Company have received, by the Magdalena, gold dust valued at 15504.—9897, from the Frontine, and 5701. from the Bolivia Mines, being the produce of these two mines for July.

The Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica have received advices to September 8. The ground was casy for sinking, and the general appearances of the mines were satisfactory.

The Fort Bowen Mining Company have received very favourable advices, and in consequence the shares rose on Thursday from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., with an active demand.

The English and Australian Copper Mining Company have advices that the ship Norman, just arrived from Adelaide, has 700 tons of copper or on freight, consigned to this company. The ship George Glyma, also from the same port, arrived on Tuesday, with 90 tons of ore, consigned to the same company.

The Colomial Gold Company have made a call of 2s. 6d. per share, payable by the 24th inst. The nominal capital of this company is 500,0001., of which only 100,0001, is as yet paid up. It will be see

In Gold Mining Shares, the market continues neglected, not a sing transaction taking place yesterday. The following are the closing prices marked, a though in many cases they are merely nominal:—Agua Fria, ¼ to ¼; Anglo-Cal fornian, ¼ to ¼; Australian, ½ to 1; Great Nugget Vein, Registered, ¼ to ½; No yeau Monde, ¾ to ¼; Port Phillip, ¼ to ¾; Quartz Rock, ½ to ¾; Waller, ½ ¼; and West Mariposa, ¼ to ½.

In Iron and Coal Companies' shares, there has not not been a transaction recorded on the Official List of the Stock Exchange during the week. The closir quotations, which must be considered merely nominal, are—Blaenavon Iron ar Coal, 6 to 7; British Iron, 4½ to 5½; Rhymney Iron, 21 to 23; ditto, New, 6 to 8 and Portland Iron, 1 to 1½.

and Portland Iron, 1 to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\).

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market throughout the week has been firm, and the fluctuations unimportant.

In American securities, there has not been much business during the past week. Illinois C-ntral Shares and Bonds have been pressed on the market at lower rates, but were taken up for investment by strong buyers. Michigan Centra 8 per cent. Bonds have also been more freely offered. New York and Erie Third Mortgage, Pennsylvania First Mortgage, and New York Central Bonds, have been deal; in to a small extent at former rates, and closed steady.

The Saltpetre Market is somewhat easier: the deliveries during the last week amounted to about 330 tons, and the stock on hand to about 6500 tons. Recent events have tended somewhat to shorten the demand, although supplies continue to be but small and limited. The finest qualities of rough Bengal saltycter ordinarily purchased for Government purposes may be quoted as high as 42s, per cwt.; best refined saltpetre, 42s, to 43s.; common descriptions, 35s. to 49s. As Government never use the refined saltpetre, but only the finest samples of the rough, the trifting difference between the finest rough and the extra reflued will readily be accounted for.

The arrivals at Swanson include—From Havre, 1441 bage of copper ore:

The arrivals at Swansea include—From Havre, 1441 bags of copper ore; from San Sebastian, 85 tons of copper ore; from Hamburgh, 3717 plates of speiter; and from Bilboa, 113 tons of copper ore.

** The reports from La Fortuna, Grand Duchy of Baden, United Mexican, Santiago, Mariquita and New Granada, Wildberg, Fort Bowen, and Colonial Gold Mining Companies, will be found at page 637.

LIVERPOOL METAL TRADE.

Particulars of Coppes One, Coppes Resource, Ban Coppes, and Steven One, imported at Liverpool during the month of September, 1855.

Date.	Ships.	Where from.	Copp.	Copp.	Bar copper.	Silver ore.
, 11 , 14 , 15 , 17 , 17 , 17 , 18 , 28 , 28	May Lord Nelson Hugh Block Orient Alice and Raymond Alice Jane Albanian Sverige	Caldera Buenos Ayres Caldera Caldera New York Cobija Jamaica Leghorn Loango Corunna	10 273 8 40 40 55	******	200 tons. 30 bars. 37 tons. 1845 bars.	7050 bags. 1969 bags. 2111 bags.
Rhiws	Wrey Consols	Sold on the 29th 8	ice per \$16 15 20 12	ton.	Purcha Walker, Parditto	rker, & Co.

Wheal	Wrey Consols	. 70	********	20	12	6	******	ditto
ditte			********		5	6	******	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
	80		the 1st		obe	r.		
	g Well	11	16	£20	15	0		R. Michell and Son.
Great	Wheal Baddern	31			0	0	*****	ditto
ditte		. 11	*******	11	5	6	******	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
East I	ogylas	.100	********	16	15	0		Walker, Parker, & Co.
2500000	80	ld o	n the 2d	Oct	obe			
Foxda		.100		£18		6		J. P. Eyton.
2.1	So	id o	n the 3d	Oct	obe	r.		
Swanz	oool	13	*******	£15	17	6		Locke, Blackett, & Co.
ditte				9	9	Ö		ditto
ditte		. 12		12	8	6		ditto
When	Exmouth and Adams	.105	********	15	5	0		Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditte		. 20	******	16	12	6		Locke, Blackett, & Co.
ditte		. 90	*******	13	7	6		Newton, Keates, & Co.
7.		ld or	the 5th	h Oc	tohe	r.		
South	Tamar	120	*********	£19	2	6		Sims, Willyams, & Co.
					-	-	-	
		BI	ACK	TI	N.			
	C-14	_						
	5010	on	the 27th	sel	LOE			a partie and a second
Min			rice pe		1.		Amo	ant. Purchasers.
Great	Polgooth 10 12 3 21		£ -			. :	£ -	

					BL	ACK	TI	N.					
Mines	191.				d on t							Duraha	
Mines. Great Polgooth		10	12	3 2	. P	£	-	*****	£	ount.	-	Purcha	sers.
St. Austell Conso	ls.	3	7		d on t					15	7- E	nthoven.	
ditto				0 1		54	0 0	*****	29			ditto	
Great Polgooth	***	10	3			£ -	_	wood.	£	_	dame	+	

PARTICULARS OF COPPER ORES SOLD IN CORNWALL IN THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 297H, 1855.

Copper ores, 49,106 tons (21 cwts.)—Fine copper, 3203 tons 18 cwts.—Amount of money, 332,032/, 18s. 0d.—Average produce, 6%.—Average standard, 146/, 1s. 0d.—Average price (per 21 cwts.), 6/, 15s. 6d.

COPPER ORES. TOTAL PRODUCE.
 Cobre
 1187
 £2494 11
 0 | Peninsular
 99
 £676

 Berehaven
 316
 3632
 9 0 | African
 3 102

 Chili
 266
 5555
 19 0 | North Wales
 29 144

 Knockmahon
 264
 3321
 19 0 | Helvellyn
 5 75

 Ballymurtagh
 112
 321
 16 0

Copper Miners' Company Copper Minera' Company
Freeman and Co.
Grenfell and Sons.
Crown Copper Company.
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.
Vivian and Sons
Williams, Foster, and Co.
Mines Royal Company
English and Australian Copper Company
Mason and Elkington
F. Bankart

AVERAGES.
Produce.
Price.
British 9½ E10 12 0 1
Foreign 1776 20 2 6

COPPER ORES.

Sampled September 19, and sold at Bawden's Hotel, Pool, October 4

his	Mines.	Tons			rice		Mines.		ons		P	rice	
T'8	Tincroft	100		£5	10	6	South Frances		61		£5	9	6
at	ditto	86	******	2	7	6	ditto		51		7	50	0
ht	ditto	77	******	4	12	0	ditto				12	19	6
in-	ditto	73	******	4	12	0	ditto				8	6	6
at	ditto	70			18	0	ditto		34		7	3	6
he	ditto	69	******		17	0	ditto	*****	11	******	A	i	6
	ditto	68		5		6					7	10	6
ed,	ditto	67	*****	3		6				*****	10	12	0
11.		67	*****			0					10		
n-	ditto	66	*****	2	19		ditto			*****	7	В	0
ch,	ditto	60	*****	2	0	0	ditto				9	2	6
	ditto	42	*****	5	8	6	ditto			*****	7	4	6
gle	ditto	17	*****	13	0	0	ditto				1	ı	0
	ditto	6		24	9	0	ditto				7	4	0
al-	Wheat Bass			-8	16	6	ditto		20		3	15	0
li-	ditto	91		8	8	6	Condurrow		85		5	4	6
ou-	ditto	78		8	10	6	ditto				6	3	6
to	ditto	77	*****	10	4	6	ditto		59		8	15	6
	ditto	74	******	6	16	6	ditto				0	19	0
	ditto	68	******	5	16	0	ditto				4	12	0
ic-	ditto	42		9		6	ditto			******	ã	9	0
ing	ditto	32		-	4	6					20	10	6
ind	ditto		*****			0		******	6.1	*****	4	3	6
8;		31	*****		10		Wheal Seton			*****	- 2	3	6
-	ditto	29	******		19	0	ditto				9	3	
	ditto	25			- 1	6	ditto			*****	. 1		0
m,	ditto		*****		0	6	ditto			*****	10	17	6
	West Seton	93		9	15	6	Pendarves			******	2	1	6
he	ditto	83		4	0	0	ditto		55	******	- 6	4	0
	ditto	82		- 4	5	6	ditto		27	******	2	0	0
at	ditto	73		14	12	0	ditto		17		14	8	6
ral	ditto	55		3	19	0	Camborne Vean		47		6	16	0
ird	ditto	53		19	7	6	ditto				5	2	0
een	ditto	43		4	6	0	Stray Park				1	0	6
	ditto	40		3	19	6	ditto				9	A	6
ast	Nerth Pool	103		4	3	0	Wheal Francis		10	******	6	6	0
	ditto	83		R	4	0	South Crofty			******	5	4	0
le-	ditto	69			3	0					- 4	14	6
iue	ditto			-		0				*** **	4	18	0
ily		35			.7		ditto			*****	0	12	
re-	ditto	38				6	ditto			*****			0
ver	ditto	32			5	6	Dolcoath			*****	2	1	6
er-	ditto	31			49	0	ditto			*****	5	13	0
	ditto	30				0	Wheal Uny				0	15	6
	ditto	23	*****			0	ditto				8	14	0
e;	South Fran	ces 70		8	19	6	North Crofty		36		8	1	6
er;	ditto	63		4	9	0	Grambler & St. Au	byn.	15		12	18	6
-	ditto	62			16	0						-	
-													

TOTAL PRODUCE.

361 2312 3 3 483 289 13 3 261 1366 5 0 1913 11 0 Copper Miners' Company..... Total .. 4385 £28,270 11 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels:—Wheal Buller 750—West Wheal Basect 589—Carn Brea 426—North Basect 379—Par Consols 321—Alfred Consols 305—United Mines 242—Rosewarne United 240—Halamaning 190—Great Wheal Alfred 182—Levant 147—South Creaver 125—Wh. Charlotte 120—Copper Hill 117—Great Onslow Consols 117—Great South Tolgus 101—Carvannall 85—West Wheal Providence 78—Botallack 73—Trenow Consols 67 Trethellan 63—Wheal Guskus 46—Carrack-Dews United 26—Wheal Tremsyne 25—North Wheal Unity 22—Wheal Trebarvah 21—Wheal Unity 20—Wheal Tehidy 16—St. Aubyn and Grylls 16—Wheal Virgin 15—Kenneggy 13—East Wheal Vor 11.—Total, 4918 tons.

Botices to Currespondents.

DALECARLIA MINING COMPANY.—Six: Shortly after this unfortunate company held their last meeting, Capt. Barrat, through the medium of your columns, published a letter, cailing upon the directors to verify certain statements: this they never roplied to. Are we to infer from this that Capt. Barrat's aliegations were correct? I understand that several of the miners speak highly of the property. In Sweden a registry is kept of the produce of all the mines. This is done by Government officials, attached to the kerg Collegium, who have no interest either one way or the other, and therefore likely not to be unduly biassed; yet, without giving the property a fair trial, it was abandoned. It is this, and like affairs, that throw so much disrepute upon mining generally.—A Severe Severere : Broad-street.

"T. C. S." (Gloucester-place).—That smelting abroad can be carried on to a profit, though not to such an extent as in England, past experience has shown us. We have been confidently informed that one company, which is supposed to be well managed, is losing 3 per cent, in the slags. The ore should be brought to the smelting-works. It would be too great an expense to transport coals, materials, &c., upwards of 90 miles, through an uphile country.

The Beither Association.—Six: Your correspondent, Mr. Hopkins, has written a great deal in your valuable Journal on mines and mining, and which has tended to correct much of the jobbing abuses carried on in that and other speculations. From what I saw of the proceedings of some of the paties connected with the British Association in this town, I believe there is as much jobbing connected with the British as a particular of the intervence of the severed a few honourable exceptions in some of the section, but, as a whole, the reading of papers and promotion of science appeared to me mere farce—a mere excease, to magnify the value of the labours of a few individuals in the eyes of those who may not be competent to judge for themsetted are more than a mere farce—a mere excease, to magn

themselves,—G. M'D.: Glasgow, Oct. 1.
West Paussix Minse,—In reference to the letter in last week's Journal, we have had, the particulars of the late meeting forwarded to us, together with the circular announcing the next, to be held on Friday, and which certainly show that the business of the company is transacted in a very regular manner. The cause of Mr. Tophan's complaint must have arisen from other reasons than a disinclination to afford particular information, which, we feel assured, does not attach to the management of West Physics.

particular information, which, we feel assured, does not attach to the management of West Phemix.

Industrial Pathology, commencing with these words—"About 250,000 people are this day working underground in the mines of England; of these 30,000 people are this day working underground in the mines of England; of these 30,000 people are this day working underground in the mines of England; of these 30,000 are doomed to untimely death. This is not a mere conjecture; it is an average of the casualties of past years." Of what use, then, are the wordy, frothy reports of the half-dozen Mine Inspectors, commented on in your last Journal? Of what use are these six Mine Inspectors, And more serious question of all, of what use are these six Mine Inspectors, and more serious question of all, of what use are these six Parliament which touch on the matter? By the showing of the Inspectors themselves, their mission is of no manner of use. The Acts of Parliament protect the lords of the soil; they protect the powerful lessees in a high degree; but they give no protection whatever to the poor miner. These are truitsms, Mr. Editor, and you may not like to publish them; but rest assured that, if something be not done, England will want underground operatives in less than 20 years. Multitudes are, and have been, leaving our shores for countries where they meet with less danger and more genital employment.—A Vikwen: Oct. 5.—[We have never hesitated in publishing the communications of "A Vikwen," or others, only when we considered individuals were too particularly referred to, and shall be glad if our correspondent continues his remarks, treating generally on the subject.]

Wheat Henner,—"A. B." (Dublin).—This mine is divided into 1000 shares, 4s. 6d; paid. It is a copper mine, adjoining Rosewarne, and has recently sold some copper ore from the adit level, which realised a good price. The mine is situate in Gwinear, Cornwall, and the purser is Mr. Huthnance, of the Rosewarne. The Copper Bottom Mine, referred to by our correspondent

G. G." (Lincoln),—A mail is expected in from California next Monday or Tucsday, when it is anticipated important advices will come to hand. The meeting will be held on the last day in the present month.

ARTHHAM MINING COMPANY.—SIR: The shareholders need not pirticularly to enafter the location of Mr. William Campbell Gillan: let them look in the first to his co-trustee, Mr. Samuel Amory, of Throgmorton-street. This gentlems a lows standi, and, no doubt, it applied to, would be able to assist the shareho in their present differma. No time is to be lost: in five months, unless mean adopted, owing to the elevences of the trustees, property on which upwar 200,000f. of British capital has been expended will pass into the possession of deceans buffo of the Italian stage. Know Norming: Cornbill, Oct. 4.

NORTH RESENGATION.

NORTH ROSEWAUNE.—Mr. John Bull congratulates "A Shareholder" on the happy comparisons which he has introduced between the rich and poor mines, including the above; and begs to assure him that Mr. Bull wishes him a rich mine.—Cambo borne, Oct. 2.

borne, Oct. 2.

CONTRACTS IN MINES.—SIR: Your correspondent will, or may, find that the contracts for works in mines bear a better analogy to railway contracts than he appears to perceive. When a company of men—"a pare"—take a shaft to sink, they provide every material for the works, such as candles, picks, gads, borres, drawing the stuff, powder, &c. Of course, they do not pay the mine agents, any more than a railway contractor pays the company's secretary, elerks, directors, office expenses, and engineering, &c.—Jonn Bull: Camborne, Oct. 2.

contractor pays the company's secretary, clerks, directors, office expenses, and en gincering, &c.—John Bull: Camborne, Oct. 2.

CARPRO-HOVA MINING CONFANY.—SIR: Some time since the shares in this mine were quoted in your List at 1½; they now stand at ½, and I believe are not saleable a that price. The mine, according to all accounts, is a good one; cres have been sold; yet the scrip is at this low rate. Many mines that have not sold ores are it a better position. Who are the directors? what are they doing? Surely, if they are not competent to their task, let others be appointed. From all I learn, they should have been called the committee of mis-management, as it appears, from their want of knowledge, they have in some measure placed the mine in abeyance. I they, or the secretary, do not call a meeting, the shareholders should take the matter in their own hands, and decide upon taking some steps. Unless this is done the mine will surely poss away from them. Their apathy has been astonishing no public meetings have been reported since February last, when all was colour draws. Since then ores have been realised, and there is evidently in the superin tendance of this concern more than meets the eye, and which should be strictly en quired into.—A Sectentry, near porturaters nor a Sharkholder.

Tassan Lead Mine.—Several of the shareholders were disposed to wind up this adventure; but the majority of shares being held by parties resident in Bradford, the determined to advance additional capital to carry it on, and the management which, we understand, is to be most vigorous and economical, is now removed from London to Bradford.

Calatorek Consols, Okel Ton, and Mr. Craddoce's Engines.—Sir: I beg to con

London to Bradford.

Calstock Consols, Okel Tor, and Ma. Chaddock's Engines.—Sir, I beg to congratulate the adventurers in Calstock Consols on their success after their perseverance, amongst whom the chief is, I believe, Mr. Bayley, of Plymouth. I inspected this mine two years since with a mining agent, and formed a strong opinion of it and Okel Tor. This, again, shows the certainty of mining; I have publicly expressed my views thereon often. Mining, Sir, will, on its natural merits, take a position Nature designed for it, if adventurers do their part. Is there a cause for every result, and none for this? Many causes, it may be replied, contribute to a deposit of ore; then, the greater need of study, which is justified, if the results are proportionate to the study required. Let us look if other causes do not often contribute to ill-success in mining—the extravagance caused by want of thought when a mine is first started.

Though foreign to this subject, I hope Mr. Craddock's time is coming. I asked a friend who has seen that gentleman's steam engines what he thought of them. His reply was such as to decide (what I long before thought of) me in giving them a trial in unwatering an old and valuable mine, in the course of a short time.—L. H.: Bideford, Oct. 4.

LAKE BATHERST GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The shareholders should be seen that general taken seen in the course of the study of the property of the course of the shareholders should be successed.

in unwatering an old and valuable mine, in the course of a short time.—L. H.:

Bideford, Oct. 4.

LAKE BATHUEST GOLD MINISO COMPANY.—The shareholders should long since have
taken some determined steps to protect their interests. The case of Ironse. Harvey
fully disclosed the position of this abortive association, and had propee energy been
displayed, the proprietary would not have been placed in their present unfortunate
dilemma. It is questionable whether the directors will roturn anything to the
shareholders. It is true there were respectable names in the direction, but what
did they know of the resources of Australia? A knowledge of mining, or its principles, was not required, although it ought to be; when such takes place it is the
exception, not the rule.

GROUX'S SOAP COMPANY.—Sin: Pray send one of your gentlemen to Groux's Improved Soap Company's meeting, to be held next Tuesday at the London Tavera,
when the investig-ting committee's report will be read.—A Sharsholder? Act,

(In former occasions, we have sent a reporter, but he has been refused admission
to the meetings. We will, however, send a representative on Tuesday, when
"A shareholder" and his friends should interest themselves in affording him an
opportunity to report the proceedings.]

"Can fiel."—The evils complained of, such as the unsatisfactory state of the account,
the puffing of shares, and the faveuring of merchants in the locality, by allowing them
to sell materials to the names at their own prices, is, no doubt, highly to be deprerated; but the shareholders are principally to blume. They do not enquire whethe dividends are paid out of capital; so long as they receive glowing reports they
are content; it is only when the bubble bursts that they are dissatisfied. At the
time the surplus balance was declared, the cost-sheet and merchants' bills should
have been produced, and the report should not have been adopted until this had
taken place.

BOYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—"J. H." (Macelesfield).—The directors bave

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—"J. H." (Macelesfield).—The directors hav made a call of 11, per share, to be paid on or before November 20th next. By th company's deed, shrreholders who do not pay within 30 days from that date will have their shares absolutely forfeited.

ANTIMONY IN SOCILAND.—"S. W. and Co." (London).—This metal has been found in various parts of Scotland, but we cannot learn that it has ever been worked to a profit. We are informed that samples have recently been received in London from Ayrshire, which, no doubt, are those referred to by our correspondent. They come from a spot which, although never previously wrought, is likely to prove remune. Tative to the parties by whom it is developed, as large quantities have been obtained almost on the surface, and the paulity of that we have seen appears excellent. We expect to receive all particulars shortly.

CARRACK DEWS USITED MINES.—In the Ticketing Paper list of copper ores for sale on Thursday next appears "Carrack-dhu, 32 tons:" it should be "Carrack Dew United, 26 tons."

United, 26 tons."

A Large Speculator in Mines,"—It is but justice to state that, though Mr. Stainsby had a great number of mines conducted in his office, every information and facility was always afforded to our reporter; consequently, there was scarcely a meeting that was not fully detailed in our columns. Since that gentleman's unfortunate failure, however, the mines have been distributed amongst various other offices; and our correspondent is right in referring to the article is last week? Journal, headed "How some Mining Companies are Conducted" to show the cause of objection to our reporters being present. Though the meetings referred to are never advertised, surprise may certainly be expressed that shareholders who invariably receive notice, and particularly such greatments affect of the proceedings should be published; and the shareholders would then have the power to prevent the representatives of the press being refused admission. In concluing, we advice shareholders, whenever they suspect certain parties are desirous that the proceedings should be suppressed, that they should send notice to this effice, when, if our reporter were excluded, the motive would be apparent.

party mentioned belongs to the firm named.

SOUTH BOG MINE.—SIR: Respecting South Bog, of which I perceive a paragraph in your Journal of last week, from Dr. Dunean, I beg to say that I did not authorise any one to tender any defence on my part—neither did Messrs. Powell and Cooke—for exercising a discretion in selling our shares. We were not promoters, but bought into and sold out of the company as our judgment led us; and the reason for our sale was previously well known to all shareholders who attended the meetings of the company.—ADAM MURRAY: 76, Cornhill, Oct. 5.

Welsh Potosi.—"A Miner" (Cardiganshire).—We have been informed that Mr. T. W. Wilkinson has prepared a report, but it has not been forwarded to us for publication. We are also informed that another dividend is talked of, but of this we hope to give further particulars in our next.

Australlan Cornillera Gold Winiso Company.—The promoters of this company

to give further particulars in our next.

LUSTRALIAN CORDILLEAR GOLD VINING COMPANY.—The promoters of this company were Mr. W. Trotter, of the Characellorsville Freehold, and Mr. Edward Callow, formerly of Joyce Green, Dartford. This company, like many of its associate, was illegally constituted, and it is questionable whether any returns will be made by the tirectors. The proprietors now complain that they have lost their money. At the time of the gold mining mania we warned them of soveral of these delusive schemes; our voice was unheeded, and the public are now suffering from the blind confidence they displayed in the several dubious projects them brought forward. Many of them were projected in good faith, but the failures that have taken place show the majority of them to have been concections of ignorance and knavery.

DUSTON HON OUR COMPANY.—We can only consider the matters in dispute between Mr. Lucas and the directors as presoned, and, therefore, decline inserting any communications referring thereto, otherwise than as advertisements. Mr. Higgins, in reply to Mr. Elliott, respecting the Northamptonshire from Ore, shall appear in our next Journal.

next Journal, Court And Sorthidge United.—Sir: In last week's Journal, Capt. Williams joins in the controversy respecting the Yeneton iron-course passing through this sett. I think it a settled point, as I have not only given my opinion, but an undentable proof, which every unbiassed person, on examination, will find to be correct; and, according to my judgment, the linement of Lady Bertha lode is a long way south of South Robert, &c., sett. But it is quite ridiculous to state where a lode passes, which is only proved four or five miles away, as the country here so abounds will large slides and cross-courses. My remarks are made in the hope of preventing fallacius reports, which prove so disastrous in the mining field.—P. H. Barnatt: Tacistock, Oct. 4.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gagette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6, 1855.

We have recently noticed, in terms of pleasurable approbation, the growing taste which prevails amongst the mining proprietors, not only to improve the social condition, but also to impart to the coal and iron mining population the advantages of practical and essentially useful education. In the early part of the present year, Mr. John Hedley, who had long devoted his attention to this important national object, was deputed by a committee of the ironmasters and coal owners of the south-west of England to visit the mining districts of that quarter, and to report to the body generally, what measures appeared to him advisable to be adopted for the improvement, both practical and educational, of the sub-managers and workmen of mines, those of coal in particular. The result of his enquiries and investigations has been embodied in a report, addressed to the ironmasters and colliery proprietors of South Wales, Forest of Dean, Bristol, and Somerstahire, "On the Prevention of Accidents in Mines, on the Formation of a Mining Institute, and on Improving Managers, Bailiffs, Overmen, and other Mine Officers and Workmen." This unpretending publication embraces a variety of subjects, and relates to a mining district daily unfolding its mineral rosources, and rising fast into importance.

The improvement of overmen forms, in the first instance, a prominent feature in the report; and, while he doubts the practicability of improving them at a mining school, after several years' experience in the management of collieries, and having paid much attention to the subject, we have here the deliberately expressed opinion of Mr. Hedley, that this valuable class of mine managers must, from the beginning, after having had a plain education, receive a training in connection with their daily labour, and as it were engregated on its. With a view to In the early part of the present year, Mr. John Hedley, who had long

ject, we have here the deliberately expressed opinion of Mr. Hedley, that this valuable class of mine managers must, from the beginning, after having had a plain education, receive a training in connection with their daily labour, and, as it were, engrafted on it. With a view to attain this object, it is recommended that every attention should be paid to the education of workmon's children, until the lads shall attain 13 years of age, or at least until they can read, write, and understand accounts; and that evening schools should be opened for adults. A yearly distribution of prizes for efficiency, as suggested by Mr. Trementhere, would induce parents to send their children, and secure regular attendance, with good conduct, such a system having been found to work well in North and South Staffordshire, and Shropshire. The report earnestly inculcates that plain lectures should be given periodically, through the mining districts, on subjects connected with the miner's occupation, the varied dangers to be apprehended, and the means of avoiding them; and that these lectures should, if possible, be delivered at the colliery. Plain lectures on the application of science to mining, accompanied with illustrations familiar to working men, and also on the principles of ventilation, and the different systems of working coal, are also recommended. In connection with colliery schools, dialling and plain mapping should be taught, for the benefit of this class of managers; and the establishment of reading-rooms and scientific mining libraries in all large works would be highly desirable. Mr. Hedley also suggests the formation of collections of minerals, fossils, and natural curiosities of the district, to be collected by the lads and workmen, with specimens of all the varieties of ironstone, and descriptions of the formations in which they have been found, whether stratified or vertical. The formation of local societies of overmen and other officers, in connection with the intelligent workmen in mines, would furnish opportunit having had a plain education, receive a training in connection their daily labour, and, as it were, engrafted on it. With a view t

quiring minds amongst them is the aim and object of his recommendations. The report contains some valuable information respecting the collieries of South Wales, in which district many of those working coal scams by levels are becoming exhausted. In these works little, if any, gas has hitherto been met with; it has generally drained off where the seams are exposed, or crop out on the sides of the hills; but many winnings are now being made to deep seams, in which much fire-damp will be found, and large quantities will probably be suddenly evolved. Men who have all their lives worked in non-fiery mines will have to work in these deeper seams; it is, therefore, very important to make them acquainted with the sources of danger, and increased depth will require the works to be opened sources of danger, and increased depth will require the works to be opened on more extended scales, in order to raise quantities commensurate with the expense. More extensive operations will demand more overmen, and it is essential that their increased number shall be qualified to conduct more enlarged and dangerous mining operations with safety and economy. The seams in South Wales are nearly flat, except at the south side of the basin, and other localities disturbed by faults, and the general system adapted to flat seams will not be found suited to those of great inclination. ome of the collieries at the south side of the basin a good system of working steep veins has been introduced by the managers, yet a more general knowledge amongst overmen of the plans of working both flat and steep seams in other districts is required, and there are some seams of ironstone which may be advantageously worked by long work. Every coal field has its peculiarities and circumstances, and although this mode may not necessarily supersede the existing one, its simplicity and economy

strong reasons for its adoption. hese important districts raise upwards of 12,000,000 tons of coal and These important districts raise upwards of 12,000,000 tons of coal and ironstone annually, and as operations extend into deeper and more flery mines, it will be necessary to select higher class managers to advise and direct the overmen. It is also desirable that superior managers should have practical training in their own districts, and as the coalowners and viewers at Newcastle-upon-Tyne are organising a Mining Institute on an extensive scale, in the opinion of Mr. Hedler, the mining districts of the south-west of England are sufficiently extensive and important to establish and support a similar institution. While he acknowledges that the Government School of Mines in Jermyn-street is conducted by some

BLEACHED BLEVYES.—Sea: Can say of your readers inform me where there is a side for this article; if so, the quantity they could take, the price per ton, and where the districts on, which holreports; to be generally attended be delivered!—Envanopella, with the districts on, which holreports; to be generally attended much from the districts on, which holreports; to be generally attended much from the site of some central locality is, therefore, recommended, with let tures to be given at stated periods throughout South-Wales, the Forest of the inviduous to answer the latter queries of our correspondent; he must judge for himself from what has recently appeared in the columns of our Journal. The party mentioned belongs to the firm named. of the best and eleverous men or the day, he can have to be generally attended, mote from the districts on which he reports, to be generally attended. The selection of some central locality is, therefore, recommended, with lectures to be given at stated periods throughout South Wales, the Forest of Dean, Bristol, and Somersetshire, three or four times during the year. Government will probably give assistance towards the support of mining institutes, and other means for improving the official management of mines, but the efforts of the mining interests would tend still more to create local exertions for the promotion of this desirable movement.

"The Growth and Commercial Progress of the two l'acific States, California and Australia," formed the subject of an important and interesting paper, read before the British Association, at Glasgow, by Mr. P. L. Simmond. The history of the gold fields of another hemisphere, their influences, both present and prospective, and the variety of aspects in which they have been viewed, have been repeatedly presented to the public; but Mr. Simmonds's known connection with the London press as the City correspondent of the Globs, and the attention he has devoted to statistical and commercial enquiries, entitle this elaborate essay to peculiar notice, and we are glad to be enabled to make the following abstract. The fabled El Dorado, so long sought by the Spaniards, has been more than realised in the veritable gold reg ons of our days, which in the brief space of about seven years have added an aggregate value of nearly 130,000,000. sterling to the gold previously in circulation. The circulation of this accumulated wealth is, perhaps, the smallest portion of the benefit which the nations of the earth are likely to derive from its discovery, when compared with the stimulus it must impart to commercial enterprise, the new fields of industry it must open for honest labour, the profitable marts it must unfold for British and foreign merchandise, and the scientific and practical improvements it must introduce in ocean steam navigation. The startling discovery of the vast metallic and mineral wealth of California attracted to its shores in the space of 12 months, in 1849, more than 100,000 people, 80,000 of whom were Americans; and an extensive commerce has since sprung into existence at San Francisco with China, the norts of Mexical and commerce has since and the careful proposed at San Francisco with China, the norts of Mexical careful proposed and the scientific and practical since sprung into existence at San Francisco with China, the norts of Mexical careful proposed and the scientific and practical since sprung into existe discovery of the vast metallic and minoral wealth of California attracted to its shores in the space of 12 months, in 1849, more than 100,000 people, 80,000 of whom were Americans; and an extensive commerce has since sprung into existence at San Francisco with China, the ports of Mexico, and the islands in the Pacific, Chili, and Australia. At the close of 1853 the population of California was estimated at 328,000 persons, the value of the imports at 7,000,000l., or 20l. per head; while the export of gold amounted to 12,000,000l., or 34l. per head, exclusive of quicksilver and other produce. At the period of the discovery of gold in California there were in the United States coin and specie to the value of 20,000,000l. sterling, while in 1854 the amount of specie in the banks and in circulation had increased to nearly 50,000,000l. sterling, exclusive of a heavy drain of specie to Europe, amounting in the last four years to 27,500,000l. A leading mercantile firm at San Francisco (Messrs. Hussay, Boxp, and HALE) made some elaborate calculations of the gold produce of California up to 1853, which resulted in the following figures:—Gold deposited in the United States mints up to the close of 1853, §219,145,000; gold circulating in California and Oregon, by careful estimates, \$19,000,000, \$20,000,000 of 5 per cent. estimated to have been taken to other countries, \$39,400,000; 5 per cent. estimated for gold used in manufacturing articles or otherwise, \$10,950,000: giving the total product, \$288,495,000, equal to 57,700,000l. British sterling. The San Francisco Herald gives the following as the ascertained shipments of gold in the last four years, exclusive of the large sums transmitted through private sources:—1831, \$34,492,000; 1852, \$45,779,000; 1853, \$54,906,966; 1854, \$51,006,132—total in the four years, \$186,684,088, equal to 37,337,000. sterling. There was also coined at the San Francisco Mint, last year, gold of the value of \$9,731,574, adding nearly 2,000,000/. sterling more to the gold production of the Stat

There was also coined at the San Francisco Mint, last year, gold of the value of \$9,731,574, adding nearly 2,000,0002, sterling more to the gold production of the State.

The shipments of gold from San Francisco in the first six months of 1855 were to the value of about 4,000,0002, against 5,000,0002, in the first six months of last year, but this is no proof of any falling off in the yield of the gold fields. Gold finds its way from the State through a variety of channels; much, however, is lodged in the banks, and even buried in the ground for safety; but making all due allowances, the mean of the various estimates gives fully 71,200,0002, sterling as the total yield of gold from California from its first discovery to June, 1855. One of the influences of gold in California has been already to plant a powerful and thriving commercial state on the Atlantic, destined to work asingular revolutionalog; the shores of the Eastern Archipelago and of Asia. It has already congregated together thousands of thrifty and plodding colonists, opened a trate with the hitherto scaled empire of Japan; and while it daily spreads the wings of commerce over the Pacific towards the extensive shores bounded by that ocean, it is also drawing an overland traffic over heretofore untraversed continents. It has led to the construction of a railway across the Isthmus of Panama, thus uniting the increased commerce of both oceans, and must speedily open up fresh channels of communication by steam with this country, with Europe, and the world at large.

Crossing the Pacific, we next briefly observe what gold has effected for Australia, and we regret that our limits prevent us from following Mr. SIXMONDS through his elaborate and valuable details, and oblige us to confine ourselves to the gold produce alone. The estimated population of the various gold fields of Victoria, taking the estimated yalue, for simplicity of calculation, at 44, per oz., was for last year, in round numbers, 22 ozs. per head, which would give to each of those 77,500 me

within this the trace and a continuous and a continents a steep reviews, also owes its remarkable commercial advancement to its prolife gold fields; and the contiguous island and continental settlements of Australia where the six years ending with 1850 the metallic per ton, 1,732,800.t.; and 2429 tons of silver-lead ore, worth, at 15t. per ton, 1,732,800.t.; and 2429 tons of silver-lead ore, worth, at 15t. per ton, 1,732,800.t.; and 2429 tons of silver-lead ore, worth, at 15t. per ton, 1,732,800.t.; and 2429 tons of silver-lead ore, worth, at 16t. per ton, 1,732,800.t.; and 2429 tons of silver-lead ore, worth, at 16t. per ton, 1,732,800.t.; and 2429 tons of silver-lead ore, worth, at 16t. per ton, 1,732,800.t.; and 2429 tons of silver-lead ore, worth, at 16t. per ton, 1,732,800.t.; and been entirely founded by the gold discoveries; while the other, although colonised some time previous, also owes its remarkable commercial advancement to its prolife gold fields; and the contiguous island and continental settlements of Australia have shared more or less in the wonderful prosperity of Victoria. Within the last seven years a population of about 330,000 has settled in Victoria, and the results of their labours has been a gold produce of California, and the results of their labours has been a gold produce of 71,200,000.t. In the last four years an addition has been made to the population of Victoria and New South Wales of about 250,000 persons, and the gold they have obtained has amounted to 51,662,794. Amangst the most prominent herefits which the gold discoveries have conferred upon the propulation to the propulation of the propulation of the propulation of the propulation of the propulation than the propulation of t population of Victoria and New South Wales of about 250,000 person and the gold they have obtained has amounted to 51,662,794. Among the most prominent benefits which the gold discoveries have conferred potal to the conferred potal to the conferred potal to the conferred potal to the Antipotal South South

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while it had given active employment to over manufactories, it has filled the late of the control of the contro

vantages were obtained in a 300 mile length by doubling or trebting the mass of conducting metals.

The writer concluded by expressing his conviction, as well from these experiments as from trials which he had made, with an instrument of the simplest form, acted on by magneto-electric currents, that the working speed attainable in a submarine wire of 1125 miles was ample for commercial success. It may, therefore, be fairly concluded that America, India, and Australia, are accessible by telegraph without the use of wires la ger than those commonly employed in the submarine cables now in use.

The present position of the Linaues Lead Minne Company affords to both directors, managers, and shareholders much subject matter for satisfactory congratulation, more especially when the proceedings of the company are regarded under the existing depression to which the mining interest at large is more or less subjected. Numerous were the difficulties which had to be surmounted in bringing the Pozo Ancho Mine and Works into a remunerative condition; it is, therefore, no small gratification to be made acquainted with the fact that a vast improvement is visible throughout every department of the mine, more especially in the eastern pritions, which have opened, and continue still to unfold and develop, large reserves of ore. The 65, the 75, and the 85 fm. levels are advancing towards the richest portions of the work, and in their progress have intersected even another course of ore. Thus, it has been found that not tonly have the capabilities and resources of the entire mine become progresively extended, but even the investigation has amply established that the Pozo Ancho Mine is capable of yielding products far beyond those which have been realised. The reserves of ore exceed 13,000 tons, which are more than those of any other period. From the necessity of smelting the large accumulation of lead ore already at grass, the quantity recently raised is not so great as otherwise it would have been; nevertheless, the average monthly returns have reached 328 tons; and when a reduction of this stock of ore shall have been made by smelting, and thus brought within much narrower limits, then brighter prospects may further be anticipated. Not only has the working power of the mine been placed on this substantial footing, but even the smelting power has been augmented to a very great extent, and now is equal to the reduction of all those quantities which are at present raised, but, when in full operation, to the production of no less an amount than 750 tons per month. Whether, therefore, the improvements which have been effec complish the quick delivery at port of the ample and intrinsically valuable products products.

compish the quick delivery at port of the ample and intriusically valuable products.

The last accounts show the stock of lead ore in possession of the company to be worth 50,1351. 18s. 1d., which at the corresponding period of the previous year amounted to 36,0481. Large as this first-named amount may appear, it would have been far greater had not the raisings been kept down during the latter portion of the interval referred to, on account of the prior accumulated stock, which had swollen to a somewhat cumbrous and inconvenient amount, by reason of the various obstructions to the adequate transport and delivery of the smelted metal at port for shipment, as well as to the return of coal for smelting. These impediments have arisen—first, from the unusually high price of barley in the south of Spain; and, secondly, from the rapid rise in the value of mules, both of which have been caused by the demand for the Crimen. Although the stock on hand may have increased to the extent which the previous figures exhibit, and although the surplus may exist as a dead weight against the Whole concern, still the amount which is now represented has been realised, and only remains for time and opportunity to bring it to account. If, however, deficiency of transport, searcity of fodder, and insufficient means of transit, do exist, it should be remembered that the bulk is held upon a rising market. At the quarterly ticketings; in September, 1854, at the King's Head, Hallwall, the highest prices of leader or was 134, 155, per ton. of trainsit, do exist, it should be remembered that the bulk is near upon a rising market. At the quarterly ticketings, in September, 1854, at the King's Head, Holywell, the highest price of lead ore was 134.15s. per ton, which, at the ticketing on Sept. 27, at the same place, realised 171.5s. 6d. Even under existing circumstances, there were smelted during the last

the main line rates, while the plaintiff's had been charged the branch line rates. He accordingly brought an action in the Court below against the respondents, to recover the amount of certain alleged over charges for the carriage of his coals along part of their railway. His object was to be reimbursed these sums, and with that view a declaration was sought as to his rights, on the ground that the company were bound to charge all persons equally who were passing along the line, while he had been unequally charged. The special railway het regulating the charges on this branch line, enabled the company to charge such rates as they should deem expedient, but it expressly provided that no reduction or advance in any of such charges should be made partially, either directly or indirectly, in favour of or against any particular company or person. The words were nearly the same as those in the equal rates clause of the Railway Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 33, sec. 83, which is in this respect identical with the English Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 20, sec. 90, and were embodied in the above special Act. The policy of the law, as well as the acts of the Legislature, thus clearly contemplated strict impartiality of dealing, and equality of charges. It appeared, however, in the Court below that the excess of charge was made, not for passing over the same portion of the line, but for passing over a different portion; and while it was conceded that the company could not charge one person more than another for passing over the same identical miles, it was contended that there was nothing in the Act to prevent the company from charging a different scale of rates to different persons for different portions of the line. The Court of Session conceived that the portion in question came within the view taken by the company, and from that decision the plaintiff appealed.

The Lord Chancellos, in delivering his judgment before the House of Lords, concurred with the Secti

company, and from that decision the plaintiff appealed.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in delivering his judgment before the House of Lords, concurred with the Scottish Court in the distinction between the same distance and the same portion of the line, and came to the conclusion that the plaintiff sease did not fall within the provision in question, and that the company were justified in charging him a higher rate for the same of the line. Even, however, supposing that the plaintiff had made out that the defendants had violated the prohibition in the Act, he could not be taken as assenting to the doctrine that they having done so, the result would have been, that the plaintiff, having paid the difference, was entitled to recover it back. He wished to guard himself against being supposed unequivocally to assent to what was supposed to be the doctrine laid down in a case before the Court of Common Pleas, on a point which would require much consideration, but which it was unnecessary to decide in the present instance. The short ground on which he went was, that the parties have not traversed over the same portion of the railway, and over the same distance, and consequently that the plaintiff is not a person who has a right to complain of the unequal charges which he says the company have imposed. He was, therefore, of opinion the Court of Session was right. Lord Sr. Lednards differed from Lord Chanworth on every point. The second question, which was unimportant in the view now taken of the case, was whether or not the money could have been recovered back, supposing there had been an overcharge? It appeared to him that the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer, in the cases which had arisen against the great companies—the Great Western, and the Bristol and Exeter Railway Companies—the Great Western, and the Bristol and Exeter Railway Companies—the Great Western, which was uniqued that, if they levy an unequal toll, the person upon whom they levy that unequal toll is entitled to recover that unequal charge. Nothing can be mo within the principle or justice of the case. He wished, however, in the outset, to be distinctly understood as not stating a single word, or meaning to do so, which could bear against the known right, the proper right, of railway companies, of varying, according to circumstances, their charges upon different portions of the same road. It was impossible that a railway company could exist without that power: they have that power, and he did not mean, in what might fall from him, to throw any doubt upon the exercise of that power. His Lordship then entered into an elaborate review of the special circumstances of this case, and of the several clauses of the Acts bearing upon it, and came to the deliberate conclusion that the company had, in this instance, acted partially; that the judgment of the Court below had proceeded altogether upon wrong assumptions, was erroneous, and ought to be reversed.

A careful perusal of the reasons assigned in his luminous exposition of the facts and of the law, leaves no room in the mind of an impartial person to doubt that gross injustice had been attempted by this powerful company against an individual; and what we complain of is, that the unsatisfactory and inconclusive result should tend to perpetuate that injustice. The appellant, as a subject of the realm, was entitled to sppeal to the

highest tribunal from a decision that he considered unjust, and which injuriously affected his rights and his property. The appellant Court, on the day his case was heard, consisted of two noble and learned lords, and of two only; and after the vast expense of bringing his appeal to the bar of the House of Peers, and having his case sustained at great cost by the most eminent advocates, in consequence of the difference of opinion between the two members of the tribunal, the appeal falls to the ground, and the original judgment of the Court appealed from stands. In other words, the House of Lords, whose adjudication was sought, gives no decision at all, and the case stands as if an appeal had never taken place.

We all remember how indignant the law members of the House of Lords were towards the close of the last session with the Solicitor-General for some well-merited observations made in the other House of Parliament on the defective constitution of the Court, and we believe it was this case which gave rise to them. Several cases of a similar nature occurred during the session; and we do not hesitate to characterise the repetition of them as a repreach and disgrace to the Legislature and jurisprudence of the country.

on the oncettive constitution of the Court, and we believe it was this case which gave rise to them. Several cases of a similar nature occurred during the assion; and we do not heaitate to characterize the repetition of them as a reproach and disgrace to the Legislature and jurispreduces of the country.

The Geart When's Von United Mixton Courany had a grand field shy on Saturday lack at the mines, on the occasion of starting Tealaway's 5-50 on Saturday lack at the mines, on the occasion of starting Tealaway's 5-50 on Saturday lack at the mines, on the occasion of starting Tealaway's 5-50 on Saturday lack at the mines, on the occasion of starting Tealaway's 5-50 on Saturday lack at the mines, on the occasion of starting Tealaway's 5-50 on Saturday lack at the saturday of the company ascended even fir. II. W. Scinistipes, Rev. E. Printson, J. O. Harson, and E. V. Nealax. The parties made a minute inspection of the whole of the works. Tay first want to that part of the set where the huge 100-inch yilinder engine (Crasawa's) is employed in pumping the water from the main shaft. This engine is of 11 ft. stocke, equal beaux, and has 240 fm. of 15-in. Infa, and 35 fm. of a 16-in. Infa, from shift to surface, at There are seven 13-ton boilers employed, and space left for an eighth, if required, having above them a steans-chest, or reservoir, for dry stean of unusually large dimensions. The magnitude of the eyinder, and enormous size and strongth of the other parts of the machine, the perfect case and smoothness of its working, and the thorough command under which the engineers held it, working, and the thorough command under which the engineers held it, working, and the thorough command under which the engineers held it, working, and the thorough command under which the engineers held it, working, and the thorough command the property of the parts of the mines were trained to the parts of the mines at the 100-inch engine —Mears I flaway a command the property of the parts of the mines and the property of the parts of

Railway Communication in Montgomershipe.—The ceremony of turning the first sod of the Llandloes. As it was the first proceeding of the kind in the county of Montgomery, the novelty of the event attracted some thousands of spectators, who gave vent to their enthusiasm by repeated cheering, bands of music, and firing of cannon. This display of feeling is not surprising, when it is considered that whilst almost every part of England is more or less intersected with railways, Montgomeryshire—and, indeed, the whole of Central Wales—appears on Bradshaw as a blank in the railway system. This unfortunate position is, in a great measure, owing to the contentions and caprices of the two giant companies in connection with this important district; and there can be no doubt that, had the inhabitants of the district continued to rely upon the great companies for the introduction of the lines of railway the county requires, instead of the first sod having been cut, they would still have been in the same anomalous position they have so long occupied. Thanks, however, to the Llanidloes and Newtown Company, as the first to remove this stigma from the Principality; and the Oswestry and Newtown Company have nobly followed their example—having obtained an Act in last sension, they are most taking steps to secure a link to Shrewsbury also. We need not remind either company on the advantages of a steady persistence in an independent course: the graud secret of the success of the Llanidloes and Newtown Company has been the determination of their Chairman, Mr. Whalley, to hold themselves aloof from either party, thus avoiding litigation, and a thousand other sanoyances; and it is the adoption of this policy, and this alone, which placed that gentleman in the proud position he occupied on Wednesday—that of being the first to turn a railway sod in Central Wales. We understand the works will be of the most inexpensive character, the line being already contracted for at something under

THE MINING JOURNAL beneath; in LARARDOC Deneath;

ON THE GOLD BEARING ROCKS OF THE WORLD.

50007, per mile for a single line, the bridges and other necessary works being formed for a double line. The contractor at once proceeds with the being formed for a double line. The contractor at once proceeds with the works; and we trust that, in a very short time, the valleys of the Principality will resound with the shrill whistle of the promoter of civilisation. The line commences at the north end of Llanidloes, at an elevation sufficient for an extension into South Wales, and traverses a rich agricultural and mineral valley for twelve miles, terminating near the Dolver turnpike gate, Newtown. The steepest gradient is 1 in 132, and that only for a mile; the next steepest gradient is 1 in 220. The whole line is favourable, and presents no engineering difficulty, and is expected to yield about 7 per cent. on the outlay. Tenders for the execution of the works were received from soven contractors by the directors on Tuesday evening, and the board selected that of Mr. David Davies, a contractor for county works in Montgomeryshire. in Montgomeryshire.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

Ocr. 4.—There is nothing particular to notice this week in connection with the Iron Trade, beyond the fact that the operations of the Bank of England have not been without effect upon it. Notwithstanding all we hear of large orders, increased consumption, and the prospects of a great foreign demand, there has been an evident chill thrown over the commercial transactions of this district by the rapid and unexpected advances of the Bank. Discounts have advanced here in rather more than full proportion to those of London, and the money pressure is already begining to be felt. The decision of the preliminary meeting last week has, no doubt, had the effect of encouraging purchases by the manufacturers; but although (so far as the resolutions of meetings can be binding) prices are fixed for the winter quarter, nevertheless the cause of doubt and restraint above noticed operates to prevent the merchants and manufacturers from purchasing more than for the requirements of the present time. There is certainly no great fear of over speculation with the present There is certainly no great fear of over speculation with the present monetary screw in operation, and it is more than probable some furnaces which were on the eve of being blown in will not yet be set to work. The prices quoted last week are, however, firmly maintained; and unless they fall under some untoward event, which we have no reason to anticipate, there is no cause why they should not be maintained. The demand for Staffordshire iron for the American market continues brisk, and some large characteristics present and the same will apply the and some large shipments are being prepared, and the same will apply to orders for rails for the Continent. For France, there are also orders reported for military and naval puposes, and the requirements of our Government for the same use are very considerable. Marine boilers, anchors, cannons, shot, and shells, are still in requisition, and the enormous demand for every species of munition of war would seem to indicate anything but a speeds termination to the conflict in the East.

thing but a speedy termination to the conflict in the East.

In the Metal Markets generally there is no change. Copper, tin, and
the other metals, remain firm, but without any probability of advancing.

The General Hardware Trade of this town is inactive; and many of

The General Hardware Trade of this town is inactive; and many of the Fancy Trades have received a check, owing to a falling off in the travellers' order-sheets during the past week.

In connection with the meetings held here since my last, may be noticed that of the Rheidel United Mining Company, on Friday last, Mr. G. Spilsbury in the chair. The minutes of the provious meeting having been read and confirmed, the following statement of accounts was audited:—June 30, costs, 1981. 5s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. July 31, ditto, 1661. 8s. 9d.; Aug. 31, ditto, 1871. 6s. 4d.: total, 5621. 0s. 11\frac{1}{2}d.—July 27, brought forward, 831. 6s. 8d.; March call, 492. 8s. 8d.; June, ditto, 611. 18s.; Walker, for land, 3011. 1s.; Sept. 28, balance forward, 561. 7s. 3\frac{1}{2}d.: total, 5521. 0s. 11\frac{1}{2}d.

The report received from Mr. Spooner, from Aberystwith, for presentation to the shareholders, was considered highly satisfactory, as stating that the prospects of the mines are much improved since the for presentation to the shareholders, was considered highly satisfactory, as stating that the prospects of the mines are much improved since the last meeting, and that already considerable progress had been made in its development. The new ground lately opened above Nant-y-Glass, east and west of the late workings, towards the top of the hill, is turning out very well, and the ore now raised is much better in quality than any yet seen in this part of the mine, as well as considerable in quantity.

Mr. Thomas Prideaux, of Birmingham, has during the past week specified his patent (through Mr. George Shaw) for a new plough, for drain

All. Thomas Prindings, of Dirimignam, has during the past week specified his patent (through Mr. George Shaw) for a now plough, for draining, and other similar purposes:—

This invention consists of a plough for draining and cutting channels for various purposes, constructed in the following manner:—The framing of the plough is supported on a pair of wheels; the framing carries at its front two vertical cutters, or coulters, which the inventor prefers to make of the depth of about 18 inohes. Behind these two cutters, or coulters, two other cutters, or coulters, are situated, the last-mentioned coulters being of greater depth than the first-mentioned cones. The longer coulters, or cutters, deepen the cuts made by the short ones. The suck, or share, is situated at the bottom of the longer coulters, or cutters, and between them. As the plough advances, by horse or other power applied to a chain connected to the framing of the plough, the short coulters, or cutters, commence and the longer ones deepen two vertical cuts; the suck, or share, forming at the bottom of the two vertical cuts a horizontal one, which joining together the vertical cuts, completes a drain or channel. As the plough advances, the inclined face of the framing of the plough, passing under the loosened earth, raises it, and leaves a clear drain, or channel. When the loose carth has arrived at a little distance above the level of the ground, it falls on either side of the drain, or channel; or the loose carth may be deflected or thrown askide by an inclined plate, and delivered along the side of the channel. In order to facilitate the accent of the loosened soil up the inclined face of the plough, the inventor sometimes makes a series of transverse slots in the incline, and places rollers underneath it, so that portions of the rollers shall project through the slots, and thereby facilitate the accent of the soil up the incline. The plough is guided by a worn, engaging in a toothed wheel, which gives motion to a cross piece to which the shafts are

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

Ocr. 4 .- The preliminary meeting of the ironmasters in Staffordshire has resulted in their declaring the price of the ensuing quarter to be 9% per ton, although one of the leading ironmasters strongly advocated 91. 10s. as being justified by the present aspect of the iron trade. It appears an anomaly that Staffordshire, so long renowned for the superior quality of its ores, should now be producing iron at much lower prices than other iron-making districts, where the ores are inferior; and this can be accounted for only on the supposition that the quality of the iron made in Staffordshire is deteriorated by the introduction of inferior ores from neighbouring counties, or by the free admixture of cinder from puddling and mill-furnaces. It is well known that the Scotch ironmasters on the Tyne, Wear, and Tees are realising higher prices. These facts ought very materially to enhance the value of malleable iron made in South Yorkshire and Derbyshire, from the strong and pure mine pigs of those districts, and however Staffordshire ironmasters may decide, their decisions will not influence so much as they have hitherto done the determination of makers in other districts. We believe that the Yorkshire and Derbyshire houses experience no difficulty in obtaining 100, per ton for their bars; nor, with pig-iron, coal, and labour at their present value, can they realise any profit

The Coal Trade is increasing in activity weekly, and the continued steadiness of the demand keeps prices tolerably firm. The South York-ahire Railway have opened their London depôt near Euston-square, and as they have recently added to their property a large amount of rolling stock adapted especially for the coal trade, they will be able throughout the winter to pour their supplies direct into the metropolitan market. The attainment of this object has caused the shareholders to have a better hope of the prospects of the undertaking.

The managing committee of the Over Haddon Gold Mine are removing Draw's machine for amalgamating to the water-wheel at Pearson's mill, near Bradwell; and should the experiment on a large scale be successful, water-power will be arranged for on the site of the mine.

near Bradwell; and should the experiment on a large scale be successful, water-power will be arranged for on the site of the mine.

The Peak United Lead Mining Company will be in receipt of another dividend of 10s, per share on Tuesday next, that being the day appointed for the payment thereof to the shareholders. The meeting and payment of the dividend will take place in Sheffield on this occasion. The Peak United, with greatly improved prospects and increasing and regular dividends, is quoted at 8t. 6s. per share, and yet we recently heard 10t. per share refused, which incongruity is only accounted for by the fact of there being no sales of lats, and the quotation represents former transactions, when much outlay was being made in this mine, and its value not so fully understood by distant shareholders. Mining in this locality is on a very solid foundation, and is now universally recognized as the chief temporal good in the north of Derbyshire. The reviving influence which it sheds on all trades and occupations is such that mining adventures have now no obstacles thrown in their way, but a degree of encouragement and good will manifested which clearly denote success.

The commercial condition of the country is improving, and the labouring classes appear to be better employed than they were a few months ago.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND. [PROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

Oct. 4.-Lower prices from London have brought the funds consider bly down here, a fall of no less than 30s. having taken place in Consols ably down here, a fall of no less than 30s. having taken place in Consols, and the same in New 3 per Cents., for account. Shares have kept up wonderfully well, but business has been extremely limited, still what was done was of a good character; in fact, there was only one dealing for account during the entire week. Banks and railways have been very steady, but mines have fallen in every instance; General Mines, 19s., Wicklow Copper, 10s.; and Mining Company of Ireland, 5s. The following are the latest prices:—Consols, 86\(\frac{x}{2}\); New 3 per Cents., 88; Hibernian Bank, 33\(\frac{x}{2}\); National Bank, 30; Royal Bank, 19\(\frac{x}{2}\), to home and div.; City of Dublin Steam (50t.), 31\(\frac{x}{2}\), ex div.; Patriotic Insurance, 8\(\frac{x}{2}\); General Mining Company, 2; Mining Company of Ireland, 13\(\frac{x}{2}\); Wicklow Copper Mine, 27\(\frac{x}{2}\); Belfast Junction Railway, 40\(\frac{x}{2}\); Gerat Southern and Western, 50; Irish South-Eastern, 5\(\frac{x}{2}\), ex. div.; Newry and Warrenpoint, 3\(\frac{x}{2}\); Waterford and Limerick, 18\(\frac{x}{2}\).

I perceive that the Freeman's Journal has followed up my remarks of a

Waterford and Limerick, 18\frac{1}{2}.

I perceive that the Freeman's Journal has followed up my remarks of a fortnight since, on the working of the Dublin Stock Exchange, in its last commercial article. The writer there has treated the subject in his usually able style, and I trust that the brokers will at once see the necessity of a change, and delay no longer in effecting a reformation where, I must say, it is so greatly needed, else they will find that half the business will pass to London brokers, and when once gone it will not be easy to get it back. The London brokers feel this themselves, and are daily increasing their Irish commissions, while business here is proportionately on the decrease. crease. The brokers here should at once make an exertion to stop this, and I feel perfectly assured that the only way that business can be kept in this market is to give the public the same facilities for its transaction as can be had elsewhere. The perplexing system of dealing in stock exinterest should also be abolished, and dealings in funds would thus be ren-

dered much more simple.

A highly respectable, influential, and most important meeting, was held last week in Castlebar. It was convened by the Earl of Lucan, to discuss the necessity of affording increased railway accommodation to the West of Ireland. The feeling of the meeting was very strong against the West of Ireland. The feeling of the meeting was very strong against the Midland Great Western Company, but mitigated in tone from that entertained at the Galway meeting, some time since. After some lengthened remarks from those most forward in the movement, the following resolu-

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the interests of all classes in this great country are much prejudiced from the want of railway accommodation; and that without a sufficient pecuniary guarantee, it is hopeless to expect that any company will be induced to construct a railway."

"That a line of railway, either from Athonry through Tuam to the borders of this country, or through the country Roscommon, equally to the borders of this country, would inflord great railway accommodation; and that this country is prepared to give a guarantee of 3½ per cent, or 5000, per mile, from cither of those points to Castebar, to whichever of those lines may first obtain the sanction of Parliament."

A highly satisfactory report and statement of accounts were presented to the proprietary of the Consumers' Gas Company, and a dividend of 4s. 3d. per share, or about 6 per cent., was declared. The report was one of interest, showing that nothing had been left undone to forward the prospects of the company, which were highly encouraging, and that, too, notwithstanding the commercial depression, high price of coal, and increased freights during the past six months. The report stated that great ereased freights during the past six months. The report stated that great alterations had been made in the manufacturing process, the most important being the substitution of clay for iron in the retort-houses, and the adoption of a new system of carbonisation; and that all the works were in the highest state of efficiency. The Chairman, in his address, stated that while the liabilities had been lessened 7000%, the revenue had been 2000% more. He dwelt at some length on the large increase of the company's business, and showed how their prospects were still likely to be more improved.

A few days since a strike took place among the ship-carpenters in the employment of Messrs. Robinson and Co., of Cork, in consequence, it is stated, of some English hands, not belonging to the body, having been aken into employment.

THE METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON

THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.] Oct. 4.—Since my last, the general position of the iron trade in Paris has remained the same; but, in consequence of the majority of holders being unwilling to accept orders, except at advanced prices, the transactions have been decidedly fewer, although those who continue at former rates find no difficulty in obtaining plenty of business. In No. 1 Gart. sherrie there has been a fair amount of business done, and prices are well maintained. A new enterprise has recently been projected, which, according to Mons. Duvignau, is a plagiarism on his "Central Depôt for Iron Manufacturers, &c.," but it is of a more public character. For my part, I do not see that it will materially interfere with Mons. Duvignau; but even if it did, I should have thought, from the manner in which the Echo de la Metallurgie is conducted, he would have been the last man in Paris have to complained of a plagiarism. Copper, tin, lead, and zinc remain the same. At St. Dizier, the animation which has for some time past been observed continues. At Charleroi, business is not so brisk. The Journal states that the transactions, which had for some weeks been considerable, have not during the past week been so numerous, although there were still several large bargains in negociation. Prices remain unchanged. According to calculations recently made, there appears to be from 38 to 40 furnaces in blast in Belgium, which, if reckoned to produce 18 tons per day, would give 720 tons as the quantity of Belgian pig-iron daily produced. Of this quantity much finds its way into the French, Dutch, German, and American markets, whilst the remainder is manufactured in Belgium, and is largely exported in its manufactured state.

With a view to the prevention of accidents on railways, M. Reverchon proposes a novel description of brake, and method of application, which he describes in the last Number of the Ami des Sciences. His principle consists in applying the brake not only to one or two carriages of a long train, but, if necessary, to every one; in commencing Ост. 4.—Since my last, the general position of the iron trade in Paris has remained the same; but, in consequence of the majority of holders

placed on the engine, under the control of the engine-driver or stoker, and connected by wires with an electro-magnet placed under each carriage, where there is also a wooden wedge suspendend between the wheel and an iron buttress, fixed on the frame on which the carriage is built. This wedge is kept suspended by a lever, the end of which is the soft iron to be attracted by the electro-magnet; when the brakes are to be applied the be attracted by the electro-magnet; when the brakes are to be applied the opposite poles of the pile are connected, and the electro-magnet, by attracting the soft iron, releases the wedge, which falls by its own weight between the wheel and buttress. The fall of the wedge under the last carriage disengages the magnet, and leaves the apparatus under the carriage next before it, ready for being acted upon by the engine-driver. It is stated that by this method a train of 25 carriages could be stopped in 50 seconds. It is to be regretted that the commission has not responded to the inventor's companies that are recovery one however, while the best of the inventor's companies that are recovery one however, while the inventor's companies that the commission has not responded. 50 seconds. It is to be regretted that the commission has not responded to the inventor's communication; as every one, however unlikely his scheme may be to answer, is entitled to know what fault is found with it by those competent to judge the difficulties which would probably present themselves in its practical application; but as regards the present invention, I do not see any possibility of its becoming of practical utility, and I will not make such an assertion without giving my reasons for doing so. I agree with the inventor that the wedge is a most powerful mechanical contrivance, and for that very reason his invention would be comparatively useless, except in cases of extreme danger, and if applied, would not obviate the necessity for continuing the system of brake as at present employed, and also the same number of men to control them, for if the wedge falls by its own weight, and, consequently, is held tight in the proportion as the wheel attempts to turn, I would ask the inventor by what possible means could he remove the wedge, once applied, without backing the train? And as it is frequently necessary to apply the brake without wishing to bring the train to a stand still, as in descending a steep inclined plane, of

works the demand for imachinery is increasing, and various undertakings are what sorvice would his builde on its what sorvice would his builde on its increased development of trade.

Railway shares, except in a few favourite stocks, are dull, and little is not he will never do so. As the case at part of success is very small, but I should be glader. can give a satisfactory answer to these questions be many ancesed, but if not lie will never do so. As the case at present stands, I fear his chairs of success is very small, but I should be glad to find that he can give such further particulars as may change my opinion.

MANUFACTURE OF WROUGHT-IRON CANNON.

Recent experiments have been made at Woolwich upon a wrought-iron run, made by Mr. Dundas, of the Paragon Works, North Britain, on a principle maintained by him to be the only practical method by which principle maintained by him to be the only practical method by which guns and mortars of large calibro, which would be sound and trustworthy, can be made in wrought-iron. The gun was of the size to carry a shot of the weight of 9 lbs., and constructed as follows:—Four bars of iron, about 1 inch thick, 5 inches broad, and the proper length of the gun, are put up together longitudinally into segments of a circle, which, if placed edge to edge, form the rough outline of the bore. The edges of these bars are radiated and accurately planed. The bars or staves are then hooped temporarily together as a cylinder, by means of two rings at the extremities, and turned on a lathe to a surface perfectly true and cylindrical. A series of iron rings, 3 inches broad, and \(\frac{3}{2}\) of an inch thick, carefully welded, are bored to a size slightly smaller than the barrel or cylinder, these, being afterwards expanded by heat, are one by one placed on the cylinder, and plunged into cold water. Instant contraction ensuing, the staves are compressed more powerfully than could be done by any artificial means, and no appearance of joint in the staves is perceptible. The exterior surface of the mass is again turned perfectly cylindrical, and a second series of rings placed in like manner over the first "breaking band." In a lathe the iron now assumes the exterior of a cannon, the trunnions having been previously placed or forged on a centre ring. To bore the gun with great perfection is very simple, as the boring bar can be supported at both ends, and the breech end of the gun being, for a few inches, bored slightly conical, with a shoulder, into which fits a solid plug, introduced from the muzzle. The cannon is now complete. Tilted cast-steel might be substituted for iron staves, while, by corrugating the cylinder to the extent of from one-cight to one-sixteenth of an inch in depth, and turning these rings to fit these corrugations when shrunk, a great additional tenacity will be gained.

The proposition for the construction of c guns and mortars of large calibre, which would be sound and trustworthy,

to edge, radiated in segments, hooped together by a series of ron ring, expanded by heat, and compressed together by cooling, theoretically speaking, appears in principle to be extremely accurate; and, for argument's sake, we will admit that these rings in scries may be graduated so at give increased strength, weight, and thickness, where they are most wanted, at the breech of the gun, wherein combustion, explosion, or the greatest expansive force arises. Nevertheless, the almost insurmountable difficulty arises in kind in its relation to a 9-pounder gun, in how much greater degree will the objection preponderate when the manufacture of a 68-pounder cannon is under contemplation? The medium proposed for the formation of the bore, however, may be wrought-iron or tilted steel. The practical objection to cannons of the description now referred to applies to neither the substance, nor the position in which the bars are placed: that above relates to the laminated and multiplied thicknesses which the rings arranged in series individually present, each joining the other, but not jointed—each covering, but not incorporated; all being in masses, but not massed; each circumference mutually dependent the one upon the other, but not agglomerated. The rings in question are proposed to be made of flat bar-iron; consequently, each separator ing at every joint must necessarily be forged or welded together. As joints are multiplied after the same ratio, the liability of fracture certainly must be increased, just as the expansive forces invariably determinate towards the weakest point. Vibration is also consequent upon the intermittent and interrupted communication of the rings. The contractite power of the bar of which the rings are made from the incandescent state is exerted longitudinally, which must be equally proportionate in the transverse direction. This same contractile power, although it closes with almost an inceleulable force the longitudinal jointings of the intermittent and incertaing the manufacture, and the unders

Teat Charcoal.—The Admiralty Board, among other matters, have announced their intention of receiving tenders for the conveyance of 84 tons of peat charcoal to Scutari. The identification of the use of this naterial in the Government service is very important, as some edder of the acknowledgment that SCHENCE, probably, has accomplished some thing further, which may tend to ameliorate the privations and exigence or to administer towards the necessities, of those who, at the present in may be suffering from disease or otherwise in the shede of favor or to administer towards the necessities, of those who, at the present time, may be suffering from disease, or otherwise, in the abode of fever and malignant disorder. As a disinfectant, the properties of charcoal can scarce be too highly estimated; and when the great rise in price is considered, which recent events have brought about, in the absence or cost-liness of a sufficient supply of wood, other materials, equally applicable to the purpose, must necessarily be resorted to. The peat bogs of Ireland, as well as those as Dartmoor and elsowhere, are quite sufficient to produce an almost inexhaustible supply of this commodity, which, under Mr. Gwynne's process of solidification, has been carried out so advantageously.

Australian Gold Statistics.—The colony of Victoria, in 1852, with

Gwynne's process of solidification, has been carried out so advantagementy.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD STATISTICS.—The colony of Victoria, in 1852, with about 60,000 diggers, produced, from two of the principal fields, gold equal in value to 14,000,000\(lambda{L}\); in 1853, with about 80,000 diggers, and about six gold fields, 11,000,000\(lambda{L}\); in 1854, with 100,000 diggers, and sixten gold fields, 8,300,000\(lambda{L}\); in 1854, with 100,000 diggers, and sixten gold fields, 8,300,000\(lambda{L}\); in and this year, with upwards of 100,000 diggers, and more than twenty gold fields, the estimated product is about 7,000,000\(lambda{L}\); and this is obtained by applying machinery to the re-working the refuge of the old gold fields. of the old gold fields.

FOUR MEN KILLED BY A ROPE BREAKING, Young's Mess Colliery, Stanhill, near Blackburn, just as a tub was being lowered, of the folds of the rope coiled round the vertical slipped; the tub, consequently, descended with rather a sudden jerk, which mapped the rope close to the fastening four unfortunate men were thrown to the bottom, a depth of 36 yards. Wou derstand there is a goard to prevent the rope from slipping, but in this instance is men had neglected to apply it.

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ON THE GOLD-BEARING ROCKS OF THE WORLD,

The resolutions of the British Association.

The between that the Advances is furnished by the officials of the sections will be true that the Advances is furnished by the officials of the sections will be be able to be a specific of the papers read at their meetings, it is very evident a radical case and takefular inthe administrations of his institution, otherwise the British assistance with the private objects of a few individuals, at the expense of others. As I shall research the private objects of a few individuals, at the expense of others. As I shall research that ships of the private objects of a few individuals, at the expense of others. As I shall research that this ships of a few individuals, at the expense of others. As I shall research the private objects of a few individuals, at the expense of others. As I shall defer until then any further remarks on the conduct of certain sections. In said defer until then any further remarks on the conduct of certain sections. In the meanine. I begin the favour of your inserting an abstract of my paper "On the gold-bearing Rocks," to remove the impression of my having stated "that gold was failed and the propose of those who are unabled to the propose of those who are unabled to the propose of those who are unabled to the propose of the proceedings, but to saffer them also to make another of a scientific body.—Evan Horsins: Thurles-square, Oct. 3.

desibering head from quarts." as represented in the Alfa-enuses of hast work. It presents and the process of the productions." The following the world the process of the productions. The following it is abstract:—The gold-bearing rocks belong entirely to the primary citalline series, noticed in the preceding paper, and not to the fossilities of the process of the primary citalline series, noticed in the former from below. The less the primary citalline series, noticed in the former from below. The less the primary citalline series, noticed in the former from below. The less the primary citalline series, noticed in the former from below. The less the primary citalline series, noticed in the former from below. The less the primary cital for less the primary series of received the process of the primary cital for less the primary cital for less than the contrary, the nurity eccording to local physical conditions. The richest man the primary cital for less than the primary cital for less than the contrary, the nurity country is less than the primary cital for l

THE MERIDIONAL AND SYMMETRICAL STRUCTURE OF THE GLOBE—ITS SUPERFICIAL CHANGES, AND THE PO-LARITY OF ALL TERRESTRIAL OPERATIONS.—No. II.

[Read at the British Association meeting, Glusgow.]
BY EVAN HOPKIMS, C.E., P.G.S.

On entering into the subject of our enquiry, we must necessarily integrate the whole of the terrestrial sphere as we now find it, with its said squeous, and semi-aqueous covering, permeated with that universal law which we call polarity, or magnetism. We must then watch carefully their combined operations, the changes and sequence which actually being to them, and follow their actual consequences. Let us endeavour taken ourselves strictly within the boundary of demonstration, taking being for granted, but confining our investigations to the existing laws depending and to the accumulated mass of unequivocal evidence lying later us, without in any way altering their characteristic conditions at effect.

as effects,
In thing a general view of our globe, we find that it rotates on an
in, he two ends of which are called the south and north poles, and that
it and only enveloped in an atmosphere, but also enclosed in an invisiinal subtile power, which we find universally present, and which is
implied to being removed by human means. The existence of this
level is ordinarily known by the indications of the magnetic needles,
the respective noise.*

the hapetive poles.*

All alariners who have traversed the ocean from the Antarctic to the date regions, are necessarily familiar with the fact, that the south ends of the magnetic needles drop, and, if suspended, tend to be come vertical, and supproximate to the south pole; and as they recede, the needles, the one slight local variations, are retained and preserved, more or less, he mad alight local variations, are retained and preserved, more or less, he mad alight local variations, are retained and preserved, more or less, he mad a drop, and, if suspended, will become vertical when in close proxition the pole.

These facts are so well known as not to require further comment. They

line facts are so well known as not to require further comment. They been further proved experimentally, showing that such is the linear fact that and general character of the curves from pole to pole on a globe beautiful that a magnetic force cannot exist without a continued action; case a magnetic force cannot exist without a continued action, becausely the magnetic needles, like the wind vanes, are merely the state of the perpetual existence of the polar stream, and that this case is constantly moving from the south pole to the north, and, acting to experiment and analogy, completing the circle of activity has medium of the axis.

se meridional lines of active forces, traced from pole to pole, are not set to the ocean, but are also detected all over the dry land, in the

ena were illustrated by Mr. Hopkins on large diagrams, somewhat trations in the new introduction to Geology and Magnetiess, which

air above and in the retrievals of the control of the world, we are always completeley enveloped in it; and this important fact is capable at all times of being put to the test in every part of the world, and, therefore, beyond the power of contradiction.

The actual existence of this great surrounding power being then proved as a matter of fact, together with its moving stream from the south pole to the north, and that it permeates all terrestrial substances, it is quite evident that it must have a very important influence on the changes and polar arrangements of all substances within the sphere of its control, and which I shall now describe in detail.

The Polar Structure of the Primary Rocks.—The first striking and general fact we detect is the tendency of the crystals that compose what we denominate primary rocks to form in a linear direction, and in compounds of crystalline plates, more or less, in a vertical position, with a similar meridional disposition as the magnetic needles, thus indicating a connecting cause. The diagrams of the two hemispheres showed the general polarity of the structure of the primary rocks in a very striking manner. Various contortions are detected in many districts, showing a want of conformity to the general polar structure; but these deviations, when viewed on a large scale, are very insignificant, and are, comparatively speaking, not so much as the contortions produced by small knots in the direction of the fibres and meduallary rays in the trunk of a large tree. The polar attracture of the primary rocks, when viewed as a whole, is much more symmetrical than the meridional lines formed by the magnetic needles. We find that the greatest discordances, both in the polarity of the structure of the primary rocks and the direction of the magnetic needles, exist in the northern region. From the south to the north temperate region the respective polar phenomena are remarkably uniform, as described in the diagrams.

Australia.—The phenomenon of the polarity of the primary structure is

north and south, and continuing in that direction to an indefinite extent, without any deviation for many hundreds of miles, until hidden by layers of loam, sand, and gravel.

In Mr. Howitt's recent work on Victoria, page 71, vol. II., he observes: "It would seem as though some subterranean force acted in a north and south direction, and left the rocks standing edgeways." "They are always true to this one direction, and are nearly as good as a compass where they prevail; you may trace them for 20 or 30 miles at a stretch, and, no doubt, they extend right across the colony."

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

T. Dodds: Heating furances with coal or other gases,—F. Crace-Calvert: Heating, puddling, and refinery iron sizgs.—T. S. Prideaux: Marine steam-boiler furances and flues.—A. V. Nowton: Gas for illumination.—W. McLiesh: Boiler furances and flues.—A. V. Nowton: Gas for illumination.—W. McLiesh: Boiler furances, and prevention of smoke.—J. T. Chance and H. Adocek: Casting articles of slags produced by the smelting of iron and other ores.—E. Sv: Motive-power.—H. E. Flynn: Prevention of railway accidents —G. H. Ingall: Self-acting signal post and apparatus.—J. G. Martien: Roasting, celcining, oxydising, and subliming metallic and mineral substances.—J. H. Tuel: Dredging and excavating machinery.—F. A. Balestrini: Insulating wires for electric telegraphs —E. Grenet; jun.; Electro-magnetic apparatus for motive-power.—T. Allan: Correcting deviation of the compass needle.—A. E. L. Bellford: Govenor for steam-engines.—J. G. Martien: Manufacture of iron and steel.—V. Scally and B. J. Heywood: Manufacture of articles subject to corrosion.—D. Zenner: Washing and separating pulverised ores and matters.—A. Ford: Solutions of caoutehoue, gutta percha, &c.—T. Forsyth: Treatment of scrap-iron.—W. H. Smith: Botts, latches, and locks.—J. T. Caird: Steam-engines.—F. H. Smith: Breaks for carriages with poles.—W. Warren: Vices.

with: Breaks for carriages with poles.—W. Warren: Vices.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

W. James, Crosby-hall Chambers—Manufacture of serew-bolts.

B. Hjorth, Copenhagen—Magneto-electric battery; and machine.

I. Vernon, West Bromwich—Slide-valves of steam-engines.

I. Woodhouse, Stafford—Construction of cross-ings for the permanent way of rail
J. C. Pellenx, Aix-la-Chapelle—Manufacture of iron wheels.

J. Cornor, Coventry—Apparatus for communication between the engine drivers
and guards of railway trains.

C. F. Thomas, Massachusetts, U.S.—Boilers for steam-engines.

W. H. Tooth, Pilgrim-street, Kennington-lane—Construction of floating vessels,
md in the machinery and steam signals connected therewith, and in the application
hereof to other purposes.

W. E. Gill, Totues, and H. B. Sheridan, Parson's-green—Tecating fish for oil, and
tillising the products of such process.

J. Crowley, Sheffield—Manufacture of malleable cast-iron.

SPINNING-ROLLERS.—Mr. R. A. Brooman, the patent agent, of Fleetstreet, has (for a correspondent) patented an improvement in rollers used in spinning. In the spinning of cotton, wood, and other fibrous materials, rollers covered
with cloth and leather are employed. After being used some time, these rollers become useless, from the leather losing its poish and lustre. This invention consists
in maintaining the leather in its desired state of polish by conting it with albumen or
other such matter dissolved in water.

in maintaining the leather in its desired state of polish by coating it with abumen or other such matter dissolved in water.

CHARCOAL.—Mr. T. Sadleir, of Mulla Tullamore, has invented an apparatus and method of manufacturing charcoal, which can also be applied to cooking and other purposes,—the object of which is to char the peat, &c., by rapid, instead of by slow, combustion: the boiler is set or fixed between the two kilns, which are separated from each other by a thin division in the middle of the bottom of the boiler, and as they are lighted alternately, at comparatively short intervals, one half of the boiler is constantly acted on by heat. By this arrangement the charring of the poat, &c., can be carried on simultaneously with boiling water and generating steam.

**Selection of the constantly acted on by heat. By this arrangement the charring of the poat, &c., can be carried on simultaneously with boiling water and generating steam.

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Selection of Allieway Break.—An interesting trial of Major Robbins's self-acting break, which, so far as it went, was antended with considerable success, took place on the South-Western Railway on Saturday last. The trial train consisted of 2? carriages, engine, and tender, and was upwards of 175 yards in length—the rate of travelling, when the first stoppage was made at Parnborough, being 35 miles per hour, and the rate of the state of the special was at the Andover-road station, down an incline, where the gradient is 1 in 100, and the speed, when the steam was shut off at the last bride, and the train brought to a stand.

**Expression of the South and the stam one-third of the distance an ordinary train of the same dength would require to bring it to a stand.

**Expression of the stam of the stam of the same dength would require to bring it to a stand.

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER AT KIBBLESWORTH COLLIERY.—It very seldom occurs that the immediate cause of explosions, which too frequently take place in the boilers of steam-capines, are ever arrived at. In this instance the reverse is the case, for it has been discovered, through the investigation of the Inspector of Mines (Mr. Matthias Dunn) that the feed valves belonging to two of the boilers had been open at the same time. Proof was further given, that two hours previous to the explosion all the five boilers were in a perfect state; therefore, no rodinary boiling could have diminished the water to such a dangerous extent. There was, therefore, no room to doubt that, in consequence of the two valves being open, the water in the boiler which exploded had been pressed or driven into the neighbouring boiler, and, in consequence, the former had been heated to reduces; whilst it was also obvious that the engineer was at the time in the act of turning on water. The Inspector of Mines has, therefore, directed—I. Not to attempt to pull out the fire, because whilst that is doing the heat will be more intense, but to set open the fire door, and deaden the fire with green coals; if damp, so much the better.—2. To close the communication with the other boiler,—And, 3. To set open the discharge steam vales, and not to introduce any water until all is cooled down. If the proprietors of collieries and manufactories would cause these simple rules to be circulated amongst their operatives, it would tend to warn them what to do in so critical a moment, instead of being lett to the natural but dangerous expedient of introducing water. It is to be regretted that on this occasion the loss of the life of one unfortunate young man was the result.

TRAFFIC RETURNS.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom, published for the week ending Sept. 29, amounted to 440.5181., and for the corresponding week of 1854 to 397,5371., showing an increase of 43,0111. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolic amounted for the week ending as above to 201,8371., and for the corresponding week of last year to 180,5301., showing an increase of 21,3071.

The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 11841.; on the Great Northern to 24001.; on the Great Western to 47741, on the London and North-Western to 37731.; on the London, Brighton, and South-Eastern to 57571.; tonthe London and South-Western to 20111.; and on the South-Eastern to 57571.; tonthe 1,4261. But

South-Western to 2011.; and on the South-Eastern to 5757.i. total, 21,426. But from this must be deducted 1194, the decrease on the London and Blackwall, leaving the increase, as above, 21,307.

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 238,7111., and for the corresponding period of 1854 to 217,0071., showing an increase of 21,704. in the receipts on those lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 43,011., as compared with the corresponding week of 1854.

makes the total increase 43,011L, as compared with the corresponding week of 1854.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—A very encouraging statement is made as to the improved position of this company. It is stated that the increased carnings during the first three months of the present half-year are about 33,000L, obtained even with a reduced daily mileage of 1000 miles, and causing a saving, with other arrangements, of no less than 10,000L upon the quarter, making 40,000L gain, as sompared with the like period of 1834, equal to 15st, per cent, of increased dividend from the ordinary capital for the entire year. The active development of local traffic, and improved arrangements in progress, will, it is anticipated, should the income, allowing for the season of the year, approach the same ratio, have a material effect upon the dividend.

The South Wales Railway Company will receive tenders until Oct. 25 or the execution of the works of a branch railway, 1% mile in length, from their and line to the East Bute Dock and the New Tidal Dock at Cardiff.

main line to the East Bute Dock and the New Tidal Dock at Cardiff.

The Holmbush Mining Company have convened a special general meeting for Thursday next, for the purpose of confirming the forfeiture of 135 shares for non-payment of calls; and also, if it should be deemed necessary, to elect two directors in the place of Mesars. W. Chippendale and Robert Bradley, and to elect an auditor in the place of Mr. Charles Burls.

A meeting of shareholders in the West Mariposa Mining Company is called for Tuesday, to take measures to compel the directors to wind-up the concern.

MINING NOTABILIA.

6.14

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINES.—At the last special meeting the sharoholders determined to abandon the working of the north mines, and Messrs. Davis, Son, and Vosper, of Tavistock, sold the whole of the materials on Tuesday last. The lots included a very superior 50-in, single acting steam pumping engine, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 8-in. shaft, with a 10-ton boiler; also an excellent 18-inch cylinder whim engine, with fty-wheel and eage complete, and 6-ton boiler. We will give the total amount realized by the sale in our next week's Journal.

BURCH ALLER SILVER-LEAD MINE.—This mine is situate in the parish of Bridford, Devon, and will be submitted for sale by auction, by Messrs, Ware and Son, of Exeter, on Monday, the 15th inst. The sale takes place in consequence of the default of a former purchaser, and in addition to the set there is a 30-ft, water-wheel, and a quantity of mining materials, the whole of which will be put up in one lot, and must be sold to the highest bilder.

HENNOCK SILVER-LEAD MINE.—Messrs Ware and Son will sell by a new

HENNOCK SILVER-LEAD MINE .- Messrs. Ware and Son will sell by auction, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., this sett, situate in the parish of Hennock, Devon. The lot will include a 38-ft, water-wheel, 4 ft. 6 in, breast, also a water-wheel 18 feet diameter, 4 feet breast, together with a quantity of mining materials. As this property is also put up in consequence of a defaulter at a former sale, it will be sold without reserve.

MENNOCK SILVER-LEAD MINE.—Mesurs, Ware and Son will soil by auction, on Westesslay, the 17th inst., this sett, situate in the partie of Hennock, bevon, the state of the parties of Hennock and the parties of the more parties of Hennock and the parties of the mining materials. As this property is also put up in consequence of a defaulter at a former sale, it will be end with the parties of the p

be the result.—HOBERT NORTHEY: Oct. 4.

SALE OF MINING SHARES.—Mr. John Robert Pike submitted for public competition, by auction, at Garraway's, on Thursday, the following shares:—50 Grenville, 2 East Basset, 10 Alfred Consols, 1 Condurrow, 100 Great Martha, 16 Carnewas, 2 Clowance, 50 South Crenver, 3 Great Fortune, 50 Lady Bertha, 2 Haiamanning, 100 North Rowevarne, 30 Point, and-free, 5 Great Aifred, 100 Great Vor, 1 Boiling Well, 25 North Buller, 15 North Busy, 2 Lelant Consols, 1 West Stein, 1 Rosewarne, 20 Tincroft, 10 Hender, 50 South Zion, 10 Sortidige Consols, The attendance of buyers was rather scanty, and the bidding, except for some few mines in favour, without animation. The purchasers were chiefly connected with mining interests, and include Mcssrz. Tredinnick, Samuel, Batten, Lelean, Balcombe, Thomas, and Capt. Delbridge. Subjoined are the prices which the lots sold realised:—50 Wheal Grenville, 40s.; 1 Condurrow, 1421.; 2 East Basset, 431.; 10 Alfred Consols, 11/. to 121.; 100 Great Martha, 3s. to 4s.; 30 Lady Bertha, 35s. 6d. to 36s.; 10 Carnewa, 10s.; 2 Clowance, 75/. 50 South Crenver, 27s. 6d.; 5 Great Wheal Fortune, 91. to 101.; 2 Halamanning, 21/.; 100 North Roecwarne, 13s. to 13s. 6d.; 50 Pedn-an-drea, 21. 12s. to 22. 15s.; 5 Great Alfred, 15/. 15s. to 15/. 17s. 6d.; 100 Great Vor (upon which the purchaser would receive a dividend of 1 a, per shurel, 15s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.; 1 Boiling Well (after smart competition), 17l. 15s.; 15 North Busy, 51, 51, 5s.; 5 Lelant Consols, 12l.; 10 Sortridgo Consols, 7l. to 7l. 1s.; 5 South Zon, 4s. 6s.; 10 Wheal Hender, 4l. 15s.; 20 Tincroft, 3l. 5s. to 51, 7s. 6d.; 1 Rosewarne, after a spirited contest, was knocked down to Mr. Samuel for 250l.; and 1 West Stoon, to Mr. Thomas, for 510l.; 25 North Buller were withdrawn for want of offers.

In the Bankruptcy Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Thomas Harvey passed s examination, and obtained a second-class certificate. Mr. M. H. Francis also

In the Bankruptey Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Inomas Harvey passed his examination, and obtained a second-class certificate. Mr. M. H. Francis also passed the last examination, and obtained his certificate.

At the Bankruptey Court, yesterday, Mr. Peter Stainsby attended before Mr. Commissioner Evans, for the purpose of passing his last examination. Mr. Link-later, on behalf of the bankrupt, applied for a further adjournment, on the ground that the accounts were not complete, but trusted the Court would grant the allowance to the bankrupt from May 24 to the present time. Mr. Charles Burls, Junt, one of the assignees, opposed the granting of the allowance, upon the ground that the bankrupt's wife was in possession of an income of upwards of 5002. a year secured to the Monour to refuse any allowance. The learned Commissioner eventually adjourned the meeting until December 6, when the question of allowance would be considered.

Mr. Plews, of the firm of Lawrence and Ce., appeared for the creditors' assignees.

CAPT. JOHN EVANS (late Purser and Clerk of the Tamar Mines)
begs to inform the mining public, that he is WANT of a SITUATION, either
as MANAGING AGENT OF ACCOUNTANT. He has had considerable experience
in mining in all its different departments, being regularly engaged in mining from
his youth, and filling different situations, sixteen years of which in the above mines,
where the late Committee of Investigation spoke in the highest terms of his services.
Satis-factory references can be produced. ati-factory references can be produced, Cleave and Cottage, Beeral-ton, Tavistock, Oct. 2, 1855.

FLETCHER AND CO., RAILWAY, MINING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKERS, 163, WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS.
Gold Mining Shares wanted.

INING INVESTMENT, &c.—The large amount of capital invested, and the great want of facility for conducting the sale and purchase of stock, has induced us to OFFER OUR SERVICES to espitalists and others, being in daily communication with practical men in all parts of the country, who have the means of obtaining the most correct information upon the principal mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales. There can be no doubt that mining securities afford to the capitalist a safe and profitable source of investment, many of which, by a careful selection, will ensure a return of from 15 to 20 per cent. for many years to come; others of a progressive character hold a promise of increased value, and of becoming a justing and dividend property.

Messrs, Fuller and Co., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, respectfully TENDER THEIR SERVICES in TRANSACTING any BUSINESS, or obtaining any information, connected with MINING, BANKING, or RAILWAY SECURITIES; and any orders confided to their care will receive the best attention.

Office Hours from Ten till Five.

EAD MINE NEAR TYNDRUM.—TO BE LET ON LEASE, for such a term as may be agreed on, the LEAD on the LANDS of CONINISH, near Tyndrum, in the parish of Killen, and county of Perth, about twelve miles from the north end of Loch Lomond, from whence the ore may be shipped to any port in the kingdom. The richness of the vein and quality of the lead are well known. A stream of water, suitable for machinery and other purposes, runs close to the veins; and an excelent road has been lately formed through the lands, expressly for the purpose of working the mine.—Apply to Mr. ALES, GALOWAY, land agent, Glazgow or to ROBERT GRAY, of Glen Orchard, Glasgow.

I NE RALOGY, WITH ALOGY COLLEGE, LONDON.—
PROPERTY GRAY, OF GIVEN OF SCHOOL OF SCHOOL

IMITED LIABILITY ACT.—CENTRAL LONDON OFFICES,
—PROMOTERS OF COMPANIES under this Act, or others REQUIRING
CENTRAL OFFICES in LONDON, or an experienced RESPONSIBLE AGENT
there, to actively attend to their interests, are invited to communicate with Mr.
JOHN SEWELL, Assoc. Inst. C.E. (Author of various Scientific and other Papers),
13, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Notice is hereby given, that, at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Colonial Gold Company, held this day, it was resolved that a CALL of TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE per share be made upon the respective shareholders, payable on or before Wednesday, the 24th day of October inst., to the company's bankers, Messre. Barnett, Houre, Barnett, and Co., 24, Lombard-street, London. The Transfer-books of the company will be closed on the 10th October, and will be re-opened on Thursday, the 25th day of October inst., after which no transfer of shares can take place until payment of the above call has been made.

By order of the Board, W. A. HART, Sec. b, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, Oct. 3, 1855.

WEST MARIPOSA MINING COMPANY.—SHAREHOLDERS
destrous of winding-up this company, and dividing the remaining assets by
process of law, are requested to MEET at the North and South American Coffee
louse, Threadmeedle-street, on Thesday, the 9th inst., at Two o'clock precisely, as
his course is considered desirable by many large shareholders, who have ascertained
hat the funds of the company have been lent to a private individual, and who have
is n refused any proper accounts by the directors.

II. GUEDALLA.
Oct. 2, 1855.

NNEY CONSOLS COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (SOUTH PETHERWIN, CORNWALL).—At the FOURTH HALF-FEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at 26, Moorgate-street, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 4th October inst., JOSEPH CARY, Esq., in the chair,

It was resolved unanimously:—
That the reports of Mr. Patterson, Captains Jenkin, Spargo, and Rogers, be received; and that the accounts now read be adopted.
That a call of 3s. per share be made on all the shares of the company (6144), and that the same be payable to the purser in 14 days from the 4th October inst.
That, in pursuance of Art. Il of the Rules and Regulations of the Cost-book of this company, all shares upon which the 1st and 2d calls of 5s. each per share shall not be paid, or a satisfactory arrangement entered into with the committee, within one month fron the date of this meeting, are hereby declared to be absolutely forfeited. That the following gentlemen (Joseph Cary, Esq., and J. C. Ruding, Esq.) be recelected the committee of management for the ensuing six months; and that Mr. Thomas Lee the appointed purser for the next six months.
That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman and the committee of management, to Mr. Thomas Lee (the purser), and Mr. Patterson, for their able management of the affairs of the company.

26, Moorgate-street, London, Oct. 4, 1855.

DREWSTEIGNTON MINING AND LIMESTONE COMPANY, PARISH OF DREWSTEIGNTON, IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON. Established and conducted on the "Cost-nook Principle."

In 30,000 shares, of 10s, each.—No further calls to be made, or liabilities incurred. A Copy of the Report of the Committee, presented on the 13th inst., may be had at the offices of the company.

Applications for the remaining shares to be addressed to Mr. James Phillips, managing director, 31, Bush-lanc, Cannon-street.

CENERAL COOPERAGE COMPANY—HAMILTON'S PATENT (LIMITED).
Notice is hereby given, that NO PURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company can be RECEIVED after Tuesday next, the 9th inst.
By order of the Directors, JOS. HODGE, Section, Oct. 3, 1852.

TATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES OF THE BEST QUALITY, from I to 50-horse power, fitted with VARIABLE EXPANSION GEAR. These engines, which have been designed to combine great simplicity of parts with the utmost economy of action, are supplied with or without boilers, at the lowest possible rates; and erected, if required, in any part of the kingdom. General boiler and tank work carefully executed upon advantageous terms.—Apply to Messrs. William Young and Co., engineers, Barnstaple.

MPORTANT TO LEAD SMELTERS.—The INVENTOR is PRE-PARED to CONSTRUCT, upon liberal terms, a DOUBLE REVERBERATORY FURNACE, capable of making a SAVING of 50 per cent. FUEL over that of the best constructed furnaces in Europe; at the same time guarantees the general loss in smelting not to exceed 5 per cent.

The inventor, ofter 30 years' experience, both in England and various parts of

smelting not to exceed 5 per cent.

The inventor, after 20 years' experience, both in England and various parts of the Continent, has discovered the method, in the regular course of smelting, and without any extra cost, of separating antimony from a certain class of silvery-lead ore, thereby rendering the lead free of all impurities, and, at the same time, the antimony in a marketable state.—All applications to be addressed to the inventor, Malvard Jenkin, Eyam, near Bakewell, Derbyshire. One of the furnaces will be a work by the end of the present month. A descriptive notice of the invention appeared in the Mining Journal of July 14.

212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapourising), with all their improvements, under their quadruple Patents of 1849-51-54 and 1855, including their GUNPOWDER PROOF SOLID LOCK AND DOOR (without which no safe is secure). THE STRONGEST, MBST, AND CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDS EXTANT.

MILNERS, PHENIX (212*) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOIL, the most complete

and extensive in the world. Show Rooms, 6 and 8, Lord-st Depot, 47A, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars free by post.

OTICE TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—The OFFICES for PROCURING PATENTS are REMOVED to No. 32, ESSEX STREET. STRAND, LONDON, where all information (British and foreign) may be obtained gratis.—Avent, Ext.Dran, Gambissat., and O., patent agents and ingredients, T.

DEBENTURES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with LOANS, in small or large Barks and Co., 3, Union-court, Old Broad-street.

NO CHARGE FOR READING.—DEACON'S COFFEE HOUSE, S. WALBROOK, MANSION HOUSE, CITY.—WM. HOWELL, Proprietor, and ADVERTISING AGENT for all the Provincial, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, American, Cape, Australian, and East and West Indian Papers.

Agent for Galignans's Messenger.

Agent for Galignani's Messenger.

NG INEERS, MECHANISTS, ARTISTS, BUILDERS, CHEMISTS, MUSICIANS, and all SCIENTIFIC Professionals and Amateurs, will
find at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC every Novelty, in Peace or War, likely to interest Inventors, Capitalists, or Students, Models on the largest scale; LECTURES
by the ablest professors; EXHIBITIONS constantly varied, and most instructive and
amusing, Open 12 hoursdaily.—Admission to the whole, ONE SHILLING. Liberal
arrangements entered into with conductors of Railway Excursion, heads of Schools,
Factories, and large employers of Skilled Labour; and Special Illustrations given for
Operators and Scholars. Inventors and Manufacturers of Unique Articles of Utility
or Beauty are invited to judge for themselves of the advantage of having their Designs
and Products displayed at the POTYTECHNIC, the most frequented and highly patromised Institution of the kind in Europe, and one invariably visited by all assense
and celebrities arriving in London. Particulars on application, personally or by
letter, to J, H, Pepper, Esq., Managing Director.

WANTED, by a MINING AGENT, a SITUATION at home or abroad, either permanent or otherwise, on crimmission or at a faxed salary! He is fully conversant with the different medes of working mines, both in England and Scotland, with the proving of octates, the getting up of iesses, and every branch in connection with the letting, opening, and working of collieries.—Apply, by letter, stating particulars, to "J. M.," Mining Journal office, No. 26, Pleut-street, London. N.B. References given.

ANTED, by a GENTLEMAN possessing a most valuable connection in South Staffordshire, and who is daily calling upon consumers, COMMISSIONS for the SALE of IRONSTONE, ROPES, HEMP, STEEL, OIL, and GREASE.—Address, with all particulars, "468," Post-office, Birmingham.

ANTED, a CHEMIST, to go to a healthy climate abroad; a gen-tleman of sound scientific attainments, and one who has been employed in a manufactory, will be preferred.—Apply, by letter only, to "G. W. D.," care of Mr. C. Barker, 12, Birchin-lane.

TO FOREMEN, &c., OF SLATE QUARRIES.—WANTED, in Devonshire, a STEADY, CLEVER FOREMAN, to superintend the raising of the slabs, and overlook the splitters and trimmers, and to enter sales, &c.; liberal wages will be given, and reference as to character and ability required. A FEW good HANDS as SPLITTEES and TRIMMERS also WANTED in the same quarry.—Apply by letter, post paid, addressed "A. B.," care of Mr. Wm. Thomas, 4, Highstreet, Crediton.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a PARTNER in the IRON
TRADE, to assist in extending the manufacture of a patent article, universally
approved and in unlimited demand.—Address to W. Nichol, 7, Castle-st., Liverpoor

THE FRIENDS OF A YOUTH, about 16 years of age, are desirous of PLACING HIM in an ENGINEERING, MINING, or MERCHANT'S OFFICE. The highest references can be given as to respectability. Salary less an object than useful and profitable occupation of time.—Address, "T. H. R.," No. 14, Cambridge-terrace, Kingsland.

TAVELEY COLLIERIES, NEAR CHESTERFIELD.
WANTED, a PERSON to TAKE CHARGE of the UNDERGROUND and SURFACE SURVEYS. The qualifications requisite are—a thorough knowledge of land surveying, dialling, and the execution of finished plans. Testimonials as to character and ability will be required.—Apply to Mr. Heatos, Staveley Works; or to Mr. Woodhouse, Midland-road, Derby.

TO COPPER SMELITERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND IMPORTERS OF ORES.—The ADVERTISER is anxious to ENGAGE HIMSELF to any one requiring his services. He fully understands the making of copper rollers, according to the latest improvements, including the finishing, &e.; copper smelting in all its branches, and especially the treatment of S. A. copper, in which he has had great experience. Would have no objection to enter into arrangements with any party intending to units the copper roller branch to their present business, and afterwards to become their agent for the sale of them in the Manchester market. Can assay, purchase, &c. Would have no objection to go abroad.—Address, "Mox."

Mining Journal office, 26, Firet-street, London.

DARTNERSHIP.—The Senior Partner in a large Manufacturing Business in Birmingham having realised a competency in the concern, is about to retire, and there is, therefore, an OPENING for a PARTNERSHIP for a GENTLEMAN who can command a capital of £6000 or £8000, and who would devote the whole of his time and energies to the management of the warehouse department. The business is increasingly prosperous, and capable of still further extension. None but principals will be treated with, and unexceptional references will be required.—Apply to Mr. JULIUS PARTHIGE, solicitor, Birmingham.

RAILS,—WANTED, from 200 to 300 tons of good SECOND-HAND RAILS, from 30 to 40 lbs. per yard.—Address to "R. W.," Herald office,

EAST BASSET. NORTH ROBERT. WEST SETON. EAST BULLER, WEST SORTRIDGE, CONDURROW,

WEST SETON.

WEST FRANCES.

ANTED TO PURCHASE, SHARES in the above MINES.—
Apply, stating lowest price, to Mr. F. G. Blyth, Mining Exchange, Gresham
House, London.
N. B., Mr. Blyth is in a position at all times to BUY and SELL STOCK in PROGRESSIVE and DIVIDEND SHARES, at the closest market prices.

REAT CRINNIS COPPER MINE.—WANTED, from ONE HUNDRED to ONE THOUSAND SHARES in this MINE.—Address, stating the price and number to be sold, to "A. L.," care of Mr. Barker, 19, Throgmorienstreet, City.

YDFORD CONSOLS.—A FEW SHARES in this very promising MINE TO BE SOLD. See City Article of Mining Journal last Saturda Sept. 29).—Addre-s, "W. X.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO BE SOLD, ONE (32d) PART, or SHARE, in that valuable lead mine, known by the name of WEST GREEN HURTH, in the Manor of Teer-laic.—Apply to John Virond, ironmonger, Front-street, Penrith.

A SBESTOS OR AMIANTHUS.—PURCHASERS of this miner substance can have SAMPLES FORWARDED on application to J. J. Guspto St. Austeil, Cornwall.—Sept. 20, 1855.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS,
—ON SALE, a LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, suitable for ballasting or mineral
traffic, or for goods traffic on a line where the trains are light. The diameter of cylinder 14 in., length of stroke 20 in.; diameter of leading and driving-wheels 5 ft., trailing-wheels 3 ft. 6 in., all of wrought-iron, with cast-iron bosses (the leading and
driving-wheels being coupled); copper fire-box, length 3 ft., width 3 ft. 5 in., height
3 ft. 8 in.; 121 brass tubes, 9 ft. long, 2½ diameter. The tender weight 6 tons 1 cwt.,
and will contain 600 gallons of water. The engine and tender are both in fair working order. They may be seen on application to Mr. W. G. Calio, locomotive superintendent, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, Gorton, near Manchester.
Sept. 15, 1855.

PRESSURE STEAM.ENGINE, 18 in. cylinder, 4 ft. stroke, with 36 in. blast cylinder, suitable for blowing refineries; also, a 55 cwt. DRAWING-OUT HAMMER, the whole fitted complete, ready for work. A TYRE BENDING MACHINE, for railway tyres...-For farther particulars, address Messrs, Thomas Peura and Soxs, Highfields Foundry, Bilston.

OR SALE, a 6 tons CORNISH BOILER, in good condition Apply to Mr. BENNETT, 6, Auburn-place, Plymouth.

ICKEL SPRISE TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, AT THE IMPERIAL SILVER SMELTING WORKS AT JOACHIMSTHAL, IN BOHEMIA.—148 cwts. 14 lbs. of REFINED NICKEL SPRISE, containing 35-5 per cent. nickel, and 9-5 per cent. cohat, are TO BE SOLD BY TENDER, to be made by scaled letter, at the Presidential Office of the Imperial Ministry of Finance at Vicana, not later than Noon on the 1st December, 1855. The conditions of said on be obtained by applying to Messrs. Avoust Fabre and Co., 60, Mark-lane, London.

AT THE IMPERIAL COPPER SMELTING WORKS AT SCHMOELI-NITZ, IN HUNGAHY.—109 cwts. 60 bs. of SPEISE, containing 21 per cent. noise, and 165 per cent. cobst., are TO BE SOLD BY TENDER, to be made by scaled letter, at the Presidential Office of the Imperial Ministry of Finance at Vienna, not later than Noon on the 1st December, 1855. The conditions of sale can be obtained on applying to Mesers. Avoust Faber and Co., 60, Mark-lane, London.

POR DRAINING AND OTHER PURPOSES.—LEVELS of FIRST-CLASS WORK, consisting of a 10 in, telescope, adjusted by rack, sun thinde, parallel plates, mounted on tripod stand, or jointed legs, for use in a coal pit.

To be had of the maker, John Davis, optician, Derby.

REEN'S PATENT FUEL ECONOMISER, FOR STEAM,
ENGINE BOILERS AND PURNACES.—A NEW METHOD of HEATING
the FEED WATER by the spare heat from the boiler flues to boiling heat, and a
considerable quantity of steam generated before it enters the boilers, thereby effecting a saving of from one-third to one-fourth of the fluel. May be seen at work to several thousand horse-power in the manufacturing districts.—Apply to the patentee,
EDWD. GREEN, Phonix Works, Wakefield.

SOUTH CORK COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Committee
for winding-up the affairs of this company having sold the mine, beg to remind
those shareholders who have NOT YET SENT IN THEIR SCRIP that it is desirthe they should DO SO FORTHWITH, in order that the accounts may be closed 1, Field-court, Gray's Inn, Sept. 25, 1855. W. R. TURNER, Solicitor

WHEAL UNY.—Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT QUAR-TERLY MEETING of the adventurers will be HELD at No. 69, Lombard-street, London, on Tuesday, the 16th October inst. The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely.—Oct. 3, 1855.

INARES LEAD MINING COMPANY B. SHARES,—Notice is a hereby given, that the B. SHARES, created in accordance with the resolutions passed at the General Meetings of share-holders, held 21st February and 3d March last, on which the LAST INSTALMENT of £1 10s, per share, payable 14th September, has NOT BEEN PAID, will NOT BE ENTITLED to the DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLLINGS per share, payable 26th inst., unless the said instalment be paid on or before the 10th inst.

3, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, Oct. 4, 1855.

MPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the TRANSFER-BOOKS of this association WILL CLOSE on Monday, the 15th day of October, and RE-OPEN the day after the general meeting in November, of which due notice will be given.

JOEL HITCHENS, Sec. Winchester House, Broad-street, London, Oct. 1, 1835.

Notes that the same time the same time to have the payment endorsed thereon.

Normany hereby give notice, that they have this day made a CALL upon the shareholders of ONE POUND per share, to be paid to the company's bankers on or before the 29th day of November, 1855.

Hy the terms of the agreement constituting the company, all shares of those proprietors who do not pay the said call of £1 per share within 30 days after the 29th November will be absolutely forfeited.

The form to make the payment will be delivered upon application at the office, and the certificates must be douged at the same time to have the payment endorsed thereon.

38, Broad-street-buildings, Sept. 28, 1855.

BIRCH ALLER SILVER-LEAD MINE, IN THE PARISH OF BRIDFORD, DEVON BIRCH ALLER SILVER-LEAD MINE, 18 von PARISH of BRIDFORD, DEVON.

MESSRS. WARE 'AND 'SON' (in consequence of the definalt of a standard of the definalt of a standard of the sile held on the lath day of June last) beyon give some that on Monday, the 16th day of October next, they will RE-BELL, BY AUCTION on the above mine, all that very value by SETT, known as the BRCH ALLER SILVER-LEAD MINE, together with a quantity of MINING MATERIALS, comprising a 30 ft. WATER-WHEEL, balance-bob, shears, 8-arm capstan, horse-whim machine, proof chain, pulleys and stands, pump rods, kibbles, train wagon, kieves, shleves and brasses, a quantity of iron (various sizes), timber, planking, &c., the whole of which will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

At the same time and place, will be OFFERED FOR SALE a 30 in, PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 6 ft. in shaft, with 8 tons bolier.

Sale to commence at Eleven for Twelve o'clock precisely.

Dated Paris-street, Exeter, Sept. 26, 1855.

HENNOCK SILVER-LEAD MINE, IN THE PARISH OF HENNOCK, DEVON. HENNOCK SILVER-LEAD MINE, IN THE PARISH OF HENNOCK, DEVON.

MESSRS, WARE AND SON (in consequence of the default of a purchaser at the sale held on the 14th day of June last) hereby give notice, that on Wednesday, the 17th day of October next, they will RE-SELL BY AUC.

TION, on the above mine, all that very valuable SETF, known as the HENNOCK SILVER-LEAD MINE, together with a quantity of MINING MATERIALS, comprising a 38 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 4 ft. 6 in. breast, oak axles, iron sockets, and cast-fron cylindrical ends; also, a water-wheel, 18 ft. diameter, 4 ft. breast, drum and pinion wheel, crusher with perpendicular shaft, wheel roller and griddle, complete; L-bob, 250 fms. of 9-16 proof chain, zinc air-pipes, pump rods 4 ft. shears, capstan with oak axles, foors, hutbes, launders, kibbles, strapping-plates, new and old timber, smiths and miners' tools, blocks, ropes, &c.; the whole of which will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

At the same time and place, will be OFFERED FOR SALE a 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, with 12 tons boiler.

Sale to commence at Eleven for Twelve o'clock precisely.

Dated Paris-street, Exeter, Sept. 26, 1853.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF THE NORTH TAMAR CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD MINE,
BEERFERRIS, DEVON,
WITH THE VALUABLE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS. 104 WITH THE VALUABLE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS. 1944

MR. JAMES WHITE has received instructions (in pursuance of a resolution passed at a Special General Meeting) to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Tuesday, the 16th of October, 1855, at Twelve o'clock, in One Lot, a valuable MINING PROPERTY, known as the NORTH TAMAR CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD MINE, situate in the parish of Beerforris, in the county of Devon, well proved to be one of the best lead mining districts in the West of England, together with the MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, including a NEW 24 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, CAPSTAN, SHEARS, WHIM, 40 fms. of PITWORK, complete, &c. The set is very extensive, being a mile in length on the course of the lodes, and contains several very promising lodes within its limits, one of which has been sufficiently worked and tested to justify the very decided opinions offered in the reports given by Evan Hopkine, Esq., and other competent inspectors. The shaft has been sum 44 fms., and three levels driven north and south; and with a comparatively small outlay the mine might be brought into a productive state. Held from the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, at 1-15th dues.

May be viewed, and particular obtained of T. J. Strums, Esq., solictor, 46, Moorgate-street; of Mr. W. E. Cummiss, Tavistock; of Mr. H. Peer, 20, St. Heien's-place; and at Mr. J.Ams Winter's offices, I, Union-court, Old Broad street.

DELIGHTFUL VILLA RESIDENCE IN NORTH DEVON FOR SALE.

DELIGHTFUL VILLA RESIDENCE IN NORTH DEVON FOR SALE. Local R. JOHN GOULD WILL SELI., BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 16th day of October next, by Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Fortescue Arms Hotel, Barnstaple (subject to such conditions of sale as shall be then and there produced), the residue of a term of 2000 years, of which about 1800 are upgespired, of and in all that newly and substantially bulk DETACHED RESIDENCE, commonly called or known by the name of ROSE-HILL VILLA, situate in BARN-STAPLE, and now in the occupation of Mr. John May.

The house comprises spacious dining, drawing, breakfast rooms and library, seven excellent bed rooms, dressing room and water closet, kitchens, laider, scullery, and cellarage. Attached to the premises are a green house, hothouse, large walled garden (well stocked with choice fruit trees), stable, coach house, pumps well supplied with water, and other offices replete with conveniences. The premises, which are situate in a most salubrious neighbourhood, and at a convenient distance from the North Devon Railway, command extensive and delightful views of the Taw Valley, Tawstock (the seat of 8 irs Bourchier Wrey, Bart.), and the adjoining locality, in which abundance of sport may be obtained in hunting, shooting, and fishing.

For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, Joy-strock, Barnstaple; to Aeunder Rogers, Esq., solicitors, Helston, Cornwall.— Dated Sept. 20, 1855.

Booess and Sox, solicitors, Helston, Cornwall.—Dated Sept. 20, 1855.

DARNSTAPLE.—VALUABLE DOUBLING MACHINERY, &c.,
FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following
MACHINES, FRAMES, APPARATUS, and GEAR, at RAWLEIGH MILL, in
Barnstaple, Devon, viz.;—
1 doubling frames, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) in. lift for wet or dry doubling, 212 spindles.
2 doubling frames, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) in. lift for wet doubling, each 272 spindles.
2 doubling frames, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) in. lift for wet doubling, each 274 spindles.
2 doubling frames, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) in. lift for wet doubling, each 172 spindles.
2 doubling frames, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) in. lift for wet doubling, each 172 spindles.
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3 toubling frames, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) in. lift for wet doubling, each 172 spindles.
3 toubling frames, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) in spindles.
4 recling frames, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) in spindles.
5 toubling frames, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)

That important PREEHOLD PROPERTY extensively and favourably known as the PHENIX FOUNDRY, NOTTINGHAM ROAD, DERBY, lately in the occupation of Mr. James Haywood, a bunkrurt. PHENIX FOWNDRY, NOTTINGHAM ROAD, DERBY, lately in the occupation of Mr. James Haywood, a bunkray.

M. R. ROWLAND BREAREY, WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 15th day of October next, at the King's Head Inn, in Derby, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, TWO NEWLY-BUILT IRON FOUNDRIES, one 90 ft. long, by 64 ft. wide; the other 80 ft. long, 24 ft. wide, each 20 ft. high to beams, forming one entire moulding shop, well lighted and ventilated, with ample room to make eastings of the largest dimensions for rainway bridges, girders, and other large works, and capable of turning out 30 tons of castings per week; also, moulding abop for light work, and the undermentioned buildings—vix, 3 extensive fitting-shops, iron warehouses, model room, cupolas, engine-house, offices, and a substantial residence, suitable for an agent or manager. The purchaser will have the opportunity of treatiffy for the valuable plant by valuation, which consists of a condensing steamengine of 16-horse, with a wagon steam-boiler 21-horse power, heat detainer, gearing shafting drums, &c. Also, one blowing-machine, with its apparatus; 3 large chuck lathes and heds; 3 serow-cutting lathes; 1 double ditter; 1 large planting machine at double power lathe, with wood beds; 1 large self-action power drilling machine and beds; 1 large self-action power drilling machines; 1 double power lathe, with wood beds; 1 large self-action power drilling machines; 1 lamiler ditte; and patent weighing-machines, with their foundation, &co. The foundry, works, and yards cover nearly an acre of land, and are most advantaged ously situated, being bounded on three sides by the Derby Canal and the River Derwent, close to the Nottingham turnplike-road, and within 400 yards from the new mineral station of the Middand Raliway.

The whole of this extensive manufactory and plant are in the most perfect working condition.

Partier particulars and information may be obtained on application at the offices Messrs. J. and F. Barnen, solicitors, Derby; or to the auctioneer.

Derby, Sept. 13, 1855.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY.

R. THOMAS GLOVER WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Castle Hotel, Swansen, on Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855, at One o'clock in the afternoon, in lots, all those COLLIERIES, and also all those MINES, VEINS, and SEAMS OF COAL and CULM, as well opened as unopened, in, upon, and under the several farms and lands situate in the several parishes hereingater mentioned!—

IN THE PARISH OF LANGAYELACH.

Lot 1. PENTREPOTH, TAVERNYBERTH, and TYRPENRY, containing 1864.

15A, OR. 17 P., or thereabouts.

Let S. TIRHESTER PARM, containing 25A, 2R. 6P., or thereabouts.

Let 9. CWMLLWYD, containing 130A, 1R. 6P., or thereabouts.

Let 10. LLANAICH and OLCHEA, containing 41A, 1R. 28P., or thereabouts.

Let 11. WEIGFACH and GORSEFACH, containing 67A, 2R. 28P., or thereabouts.

IN THE PARMENS OF LEASHIDIAN AND INTON.

Let 12. WHIMBLOOD, containing 150A, 3R. 30P., or thereabouts.

Let 13. LITTLE MOOR, BRYNGWAS, and four innishares, containing together
7A, 0R, 14P., or thereabouts.

Lot 13. LITTLE MOOR, BRYNGWAS, and four landshares, containing together 77.4. Or. 14p., or thereabouts.

Lot 14. TYRYMYNDD, containing 45.4. 2n. 36p., or thereabouts.

Lot 15. BLAENKEDY, containing 45.4. 3n. 20p., or thereabouts.

Lot 16. FOILABT, containing 32.4. 3n. 20p., or thereabouts.

Lot 17. ERWFAWR LANDSHARES, containing 42.1 n. 5p., or thereabouts.

(The coal under the last 12 lots is highly bituminous. Lot 11 is subject to a lesse to Mesers. Bichard and Glasbrook, whose colliery is now in full work; and Lot 15 is subject to a lesse to Mesers. Bichard and Glasbrook, whose colliery is now in full work; and Lot 15 is subject to a lesse to Mesers. Bichard and Glasbrook, whose colliery is now in full work; and Lot 15 is subject to a lesse to Mesers. Latter 18 the 18 the

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THE MINING TOURNAL BAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL COARTE

HARES IN BOSCEAN TIN MINE, ST. JUST, IN PENWIPH, CORNWALL. ARES IN BOSCEAN ITS ALLE, SELECTION IN TEXAS, ALLE AND AL

SOUTH WALES .- EXTENSIVE MANORIAL PROPERTY FOR SALE. SOUTH WALES.—EXTENSIVE MANORIAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ESSRS. PRICE AND SON are instructed to OFFER FOR SALE,

BY AUCTION, at the Castle Hotel, Brecon, on Saturday, the 27th day of
seler, 1835, at Two **.w.*, the MANORS or LORDSHIPS of UPPER ELVEL,

ESEDW and DAREG, in the county of Radnor, extending over an area of nearly

at square miles, with the CHIEF RENTS, HERIOTS, and other MANORIAL,

GHBS. The unenclosed waste of the manors comprises several thousand acres,

at grouse and wild fowl shooting. Ironstone is alleged to exist, and copper and

all are worked in the adjoining manors, of similar geological formation.

For s full description, see advertisement in the Brecon Journal; and for further
ciculars, apply to the auctioneers, Eulith; or to Messrs. MAYEREY,

WILLIAMS,

(LOSS, Solicitors, Brecon.—Sept. 29, 1855.

MORGANSHIRE.-EXTENSIVE MINING PROPERTY AND IRONWORKS. MORGANSHIRE.—EXTENSIVE MINING PROPERTY AND IRONWORKS.

W. THOS. THOMAS has FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the valuable and extensive MINERAL PROPERTY, comprising the BAN-15 IRONWORKS and COLLIERIES, situate between the Neath and Swansea kers, consisting of about 573 acres of land, unusually abundant in ANTHRACITE-idea and IRON ORE, which crop out on the estate, and are capable of being worked is small expense by patching and level, with the TWO BLAST FURNACES, EMMENGINE, MACHINERY, GEAR, and APPARATUS, complete, WORK-ASS COTTAGES, ARTIFICER'S SHOPS, about three miles of RAILWAY and an including about 2000 tons of RAISED MINE, a great portion of sich is ready calcined.—For particulars and to view, apply to Messars, LLEWELLYS (ERADAL), Solicitors, Neath; or to Mr. Tuos, Thomas, auctioneer and valuer, isib, Glamorganshire.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY.

O BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bedford Hotel,
Invistock, on Friday, the 19th October next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, the
EMPILE of all those TWO GOOD FARMS, known by the names of MOORMAN and LONGAFORD, now occupied by Mr. James Blatchford, as tenant hereof;
slate all that BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, and COTTAGE and FIELDS, and ground
giget therewith by Mr. Walter Moor, as tenant thereof, all let for short terms.
Isotom contains about 138.4. 2n. 1p.; and Longaford about 106A. On. 13r. (with
sectages and buildings belonging thereto); all situate in the parish of Whichurch,
the control of Devon.

Before the word of the company, who are taking every possible means for
the good development of it, is comprised therein; all the dues and emoluments
uskealthy locality.

Be above property is distant from the excellent market town of Tavistock about

Tables property is distant from the excellent market town of Tavistock about

shealthy locality.

he above property is distant from the excellent market town of Tavistock about
miles, and from the populous towns of Plymouth and Devonport about 12 miles,
gater with a chief rent of 3s., payable out of certain lands called Denathorne and
sign, in the said parish of Whitchurch.—For further information, apply to
less, LITTLE and WOOLLCOMER, solicitors, Ker-street, Devonport. lend Sept. 24, 1855.

land sept. 24, 1855.

VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS.—FOR SALE, at BLACK CRAIG MINE, county of Kirkeudbright, near Newton-Stewart. Scotland, an about 30 in. cylinder ROTARY CONDENSING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke, 8 tons shar boiler (two tubes), steam chest, 3½ ft. dam. and 17 ft. long, and with all the seary gearing for pumping and winding; 3 lifts of pumps (18 in. and 26 fm.), in allah, with bucket and cluck doors, working and windores, complete; 3 powerlars winders; 80 fms. ½ fm. whin-chain; 30 fms. ½ in., and 25 fms. ½ in. subclain; and a large quantity of rails, railway wagons, iron bucket rods, smiths at sepenter's shop furnishings, &c. Also, a powerful crushing machine, of the supproved construction (by Dodaworth), propelled by a water-wheel of 30 ft. fm. ½ ft. breast, tron axel, centres, and rings; a tached are 10 jigging hutches lies, 6 wood), almost new, in excellent working order. Also, one water-wheel, likam, 22½ in. breast, rom axel, centres, rings, and wrought-iron arms; in entellow with this wheel are two jigging hutches, eight German buddles, and two distor's sline cloth frames. There are also a great variety of other useful mining miráse on the mine.—For further particulars, apply to Capt. Williams, Newton-Swat; on the mine; or to the secretary, John Macqueres, Old Jewry Christians.

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solicitors, solicitors, solicitors, solicitors, solicitors, solicitors, solicitors, solicitors, solicitors,

MINING INVESTMENT.—WEST ABERFFRWD.—TO BE SOLD, a very valuable MINE, situate in the heart of the best mining district acting and the state of the set mining district acting as the state of the set mining district acting as the state of the set mining district acting as the state of the set mining district acting as the state of the set may fathoms, in the stand which there is a good course of ore now to be seen, and some tons of ore asserted consense of the lode for 20 fms., the lode yielding lead ore. To continue this site the course of lead ore discovered in the shallow addit level was the object of spread company; but a great portion of the mine being held by working miners the adjacent neighbourhood, whose means are not sufficient to carry on the trial taget, is the only cause for parting with the property.—To inspect, and for furferanticulars, apply to the agent, Printry Noisonta, Goginan, Aberystwith. P.3. There is every facility for the working of water machinery, carriage light, miles moderate.—March 3, 1855.

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1624 Balleswidden (tin), St. Just 114	6 45 12 50 0 50—Jan., 1854.
	12½ 0 10 0 0 10 0—April, 1855. 1
200 Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just* 91 91	225 222 344 5 0 7 e 0—Aug., 1855. 3 75 231 10 0 2 0 0—June, 1855. 4
10000 Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddian 1	3½ 3½ 0 6.0 0 3 0—Sept., 1855.
256 Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall 75	7 5 6 9 0 0 3 0 0—June, 1850. 16236 15236 58 0 0 3 0 0—June, 1855.
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128 East Pool (tip, copper), Pool Illogent 244	75 80 8 0 0 4 0 0—Nov., 1854. 165 160 165 243 0 0 2 10 0—Aug., 1855.
1250 Eyam Mining Company, Derbyshire 3%	26% 5 3 4 0 10 0-May, 1855. 1 3
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	200 150 223 15 0 5 0 0—34Re, 1855.
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200 Phomix (e-pper, tin), Linkinghorne	45 50 60 6 6 0 1 1 0—Sept., 1854. 5
256 Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear* . 24 256 South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer 2½	240 230 235 23 0 0 8 0 0—Oct., 1855.
900 South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	300 300 400 60 0 0 20 0 0 Jnne, 1855.
256 South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall 16 248 South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogun* 37 % 1024 Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall 1 % 1 % 1 8 1	680 680 700 320 10 0 17 10 0—Sept., 1855.
1924 St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage. 31, 178, 84	44 2½ 0 17 6 0 7 6—April, 1853.
94 St. Ives Consols (fin), St. Ives 80 1900 Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper) 10% 9500 Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston 4½	100 12 11 10 0 3 0 0 -Feb., 1333. 12 4 11 0 2 0 0 -Feb., 1853.
2048 Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	394 316 6 18 6 0 10 6—Feb., 1853. 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
96 Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall 32%	150 5 0 0—June, 1855. 1
10000 Trevalga (slate), Boscastle 1	2½ 2½ 2½ 0 13 0 0 3 0 -June, 1854.
400 United Mines (copper), Gwennap 40	
1024 Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe 8¼ 10000 Welsh Potosi (silver-lead), Talybont, Card	6 0 15 0 0 5 0 — Jan., 1855. 2
6000 West Basset (copper), Illogan?	31 31¼ 4 7 6 0 12 6—Sept., 1855.
256 West Damsel (copper), Gwennap £10 7 1024 West Providence (tin), St. Erth+ 5	13 12½ 24 10 0 0 15 0 O-May, 1855.
1998 Wheel Author (couper) Colsteck 7	14½ 14 6 0 0 0 10 0—Aug., 1855. 10
256 Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* 10 2 256 Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth* 5	780 280 0 - Oet., 1855. 1
5700 Wheel Exmouth and Adams United Al 14s	370 9 1 3 2 14 4—Aug., 1855.
128 Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon 14.48. 6000 Wheal James (iron, copper), Roche 11.48. 512 Wheal Jane (sliver-lead), Kea 356. 256 Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant 55 8 6. 430 Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron 33. 112 Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant 79. 512 Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant 79.	115 0 2 0 0 2 0—May, 1853.
256 Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	371/4 421/4 2 0 0 2 0 0 — Sept., 1855.
and the state of t	37½ 35 37½ 29 15 0 1 0 0—Sept., 1855.
198 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne 107	200 130 150 254 10 0 8 0 0—April, 1854.
520 Wheal Tremwny (silver-lead), Liskeard 8%	416 10 2 6 0 7 6—Jan., 1854.
1024 Wheal Fremayne (tan, copper), Gwinear	836 836 837 0 12 0 0 4 0 -Aug., 1855. 28 27 27 24 13 0 1 12 6 -July, 1854. 6 1 12 6 -July, 1855.
FOREIGI	
72000 Baden, Grand Duchy of 10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 26	34 17 6 0 10 -Nov., 1852.
12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40	68 65 69 73 12 0 4 0 0—July, 1855. 0 1 6 0 1 6—March, 1854.
10000 Coplano Mining Company (copper), Chili 16	20 18 20 4 18 0 1 0 0—March, 1855. 2 15 13 15 9 0 0 0 10 0—June, 1855. 6
20000 General Min. Assoc. (Iron, coal), Nova Scotia 20	7 ½ 7 7½ 3 0 0 0 10 0 - Sept., 1855. 12 2½ 2 2½ 0 2 6 0 2 6 - Sept., 1855. 5 2 3⁄4 % 0 2 0 0 1 0 - July, 1853. 30
25000 Peninsular Mining Company	16 16 0 2 6 0 2 6—Sept., 1855. 1
7000 Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	4½ 3¾ 4½ 33 00 1 5 0—July, 1848.
11000 St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	28 26 28 29 17 6 2 0 0—June, 1855.
20000 Mexican and South American Smelting Co 9	614 6 64 6 7 6 0 7 6-June, 1855.
	FOREIGN MINES.
75000 Adelaide Land and Gold Comp. 2 14 15000 Almaden (silver-lead), Spain 2 150 2	2309 Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany 4 5 8 22000 Louise, Rhenish Prussia 1
50000 Chancellorsville Freehold 1 3 3	17000 Metcalfe (copper), Jamaica 1 % 33 25000 Port Royal and St. Andrew's % % % %
120000 Gladbach (zinc) Rhenish Pruss, 1 %	75000 Wildberg (sli,-lead., copper) 2 2½ 2 2½ 2 2½ 7 2 2½ 2 2½ 2 2½ 7
MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.	Shares. Paid. Last Price. Present. 2745 Calstock United (tin and cop.) £4 17 %
Shares, Paid, Last Price, Present. 1024 Aberdovey (lead), Merioneth 24	1900 Camborne Consols
2000 Anglesco Coal Company	1024 Caradon Consols, St. Cleer
940 Balicswidden United	8000 Carron-hove (con lead) Sulen 1
12000 Ballygoneen (lead), Wicklow 1 3 4000 Ballyvirgin, Co. Clare £1 12 3 5000 Barytes Company of Ireland 1 3 3000 Basset Graze United (cop.), Kea 2 5	6400 Carvath United
4000 Bedford Consols	0000 Caylan, North Wales
1000 Boiling Well (copper) 10 17 17 4995 Boringdon Consols, Plympton. 44 20 65 65 70 4335 Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton. 45 20 65 15	8000 Clowance Wood (111, cop.) 13 173 188. 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189
4335 Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton, 4½ 126 Britaunia, Llanarmon	15000 Connemara, Galway
126 Britannia, Llanarmon	2510 Cook's Kitchen, Illogan £15 18 9 3 20000 Coosdeen (copper), Cork
6400 Buller and Basset United 14 5 5 5%	12800 Cross-gill and Tees Head
6000 Cue-Cynon, Cardiganshire 16 16	10000 Cwm Darren(lead), Cardigansh, 13s 3 3
5000 Carg an again, cardinate 1.0s. 6d 2s. 1024 Carrphilly & Carfnon, S. Wales 3 5000 Callington (d., cop.), Callington 8 13s 55 55	6700 Cwmdyle Rock & Green Lake 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1000 Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardigansh 8 1 1 3000 Dalrhiew (cop., lead), Brecon \$2 8 6 7\\ 1
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-	AT AND COMMERCIAL GRZ	[OCT. 6, 1855.
	Shares. Paid. Last Price, Present.	Shares. 4096 Queen of Dart, Devoushige
	1000 Devreth (siltend) Carniganishre 6 100 Derveth (siltend), Durham 6 1024 Devon & Cornwall United(cop.) 134 20 1024 Devon and Co.vtenay (copper) 4 10000 Devon flurra Barra (copper) 4 10000 Devon Tin Minies 114 2 10000 Devon Wheal Buller 14 25 1244 Dake of Cornwall, Lostwithiel, £13 2 136 12000 Dunaves and Penilves Cons. 4 10000 Devon Penilves Cons. 4 10000	
1	4000 Devon Burra Burra (copper) 4 7	2500 Bhowydol & Bacheldidea (lead) 114 13 12500 Bhowydol (slate), Festiniog 12500 Bhowydol (slate), Festiniog 12500 Ditto 1 12500 Borrington (lead), Smaibeach 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	4566 Devon Wheal Buller 1% 2%	10000 Rinsey United
	2000 Dunraven and Penllype Cons 14 25	5000 Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach.
	256 Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card. 31% 21	4000 Stitute Wheal Buller (tin) 1% 3% 1%
	1244 Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithel., £13 2. 13 3. 2000 Durnaven and Penliyne Coss., \$4. 3. 3000 Dyfngwm (lead), Wales£11 11 6. 16 3. 256 Eaglebrook, Llanphungel, Card. 31% 21 4006 East Alfred Consols£1 1 6. % 256 East Basset (copper), Redruth 39 42% 40 5000 East Black Craig.	1500 Skiddow & Blencathera, Keswick 11s. 12000 Sortridge Consols 12000 Sortridge and Bedford, Tavistock 8s. 4d. 630 South Roy (Jeal) Sal
	1094 East Buller 12 7%81 816	12000 Sortridgeand Bedford, Tavistock 8s. 4d 4
	256 East Basset (copper), Redruth 39	5000 South Carn Brea (cop.), illogan 1316 74 256 South Carras£40 6 13 13/11/
:	256 East Tolgus (copper), Bedrictrib 22 5 0 26 256 East Tolgus (copper), Bedrictth 23 26 27 27 27 27 27 28 27 30 28 27 30 28	256 South Garras 3 70 723
	1035 East Wheal Rose (sillend) 27% 27 30	1105 South Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan £1 8 10 4
:	3500 East Wheal Vor (tin)	20000 St. Day United (tin & copper) 2
	1035 East Wheal Rose (sillead) 27% 27 30 4000 East Wheal Russell, Tavistock £4 3 0 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	30000 St. Hilary Wheal Friendship 1 15
	24000 Fox Tor (tin), Alarnun 1 % 15000 Fron-isa and Craigiog (lead) 1 %	10000 Taliesin (sillead), Cardigansh. 24
	12000 Gallt-Ffrith-Rhedyn (lead) 3 3 5000 Garreg (lead), Flint £2 8 6 2	4944 Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock £2 14
	4000 Gawton United £2 12 23 24 1024 Gilmar (tin), St. Erth 6% 5% 6% 74	6400 Tees Side (lead), Cumberland 11/2 12 1024 Trebarvah, Perranuthnee
	5000 Fee Donald (lead, antimoay) 5s. 6d 1½ 24000 Fox Tor (tin), A'sarnum 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	12000 Sortridge Consols 12000 Sortridge Consols 12000 Sortridge Consols 12000 South Eag (lead), Salop 17a,7d. 74 18000 South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan 134 18000 South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan 134 18000 South Carnever (copper) 24 0 6 19000 South Carnever (copper) 24 0 6 19000 South Carnever (copper) 24 0 19000 St. Outh Garnever (copper) 25 19000 St. Data (line Copper) 25 19000 St. Data (line Copper) 24 19000 St. Day United (line Copper) 25 19000 St. Day United (line Copper) 25 19000 St. Dennis Consols 25 19000 St. Dennis Consols 25 19000 St. Dennis Consols 25 19000 St. Hilary Wheal Friendship 25 19000 Tassan (lead), Cardigansh 25 19000 Tassan (lead), Ireland 25 19000 Tassan (lead), Cardigansh .
:	4000 Great Cowarch, Merioneth 41/6 43/6	4096 Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet £186 \$ 5000 Treleigh Cons. (cop.), Redruth. 6 \$
:	30000 Great Hewas United	10000 Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor 14 2 5000 Treloweth (copper), St. Erth £1 19 24
	1024 Great Sheba Consols	4000 Tretoil
1.	10000 Great Treveddoe 252 25	2500 Trevelyan (tin, copper) 6 1 2500 Trevenen (tin), Wendron 3% 3%
	1024 Great Sheba Consols 213	3200 Ty-Maen, Whitford
	16000 Grey Mare (iron &c.), Cornwall &	4000 Tyn-y-Worglodd(slate), Carnar. 5 5
	512 Halamanning and Croft Gothal 96 20 22	5000 Treloweth (copper), St. Erth 21 19 24 2000 Trenow Consols 5 25 25 4000 Tretoil 2018 Trevelyan (tin, copper) 6 3 33 34 35 2018 Trevelyan (tin, copper) 6 3 34 34 35 200 Trevenen (tin), Wendron 35 34 34 35 200 Ty-Maen, Whitford 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
:	8192 Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock 18s. 6d 14 1512 Helveilyn Consols (cop.) 1 13 4096 Henerdon Consols £1 5 6 3 100 Herward United (lead), Flint 30 50 10000 Hill Bridge Consols	5120 United Mines, Tavistock
:	100 Herward United (lead), Flint 30 50 10000 Hill Bridge Consols	0000 Union (tin), Moche & Luxillion El 7 1 14 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	10000 Hill Bridge Consols	256 Wendron Consols 256
	5000 Hope Valley	3000 West Crinnis, St. Austell 234 334
	6000 Keswick (lead), Portinscale	25000 West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey 1 24 6000 West Polberro £1 11 24
:	1698 Lamherooe Wheal Maria (cop.) 18 1	5500 West Rosewarne United 2 24 3 12000 West Sortridge
:	1024 Leeds and St. Aubyn (fin, cop.) £5 6 416 10245 Leeds Town (fin, cop.), Crowan £3 9 36	1056 West Stray Park
:	20000 Lodgen United, Cardiganshire 1% 1 20000 Ludgvan Lease (tin), St. Ives 16 17	10000 West Wheat Jane
:	2500 Madron United (tin), Cornwall, 5 3	12000 Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan 6 114
	6400 Michell (lead), Flint	539 Wheal Carne (tin), St. Agnes 14%
:	1024 Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary 916 216	1024 Wheal Cupid (copper), Redruth 102
	10000 Mizen Head, Cork	1070 Wheal Enys
	10000 Milzen Head, Cork	6000 Wheal Grenville
	1700 Nantile Vale (new shares) 1/2 2/3 1700 Nant-y-Car(cop.), nr. Rhayader £3 10 6. 4/3 1700 Nant-y-Car(cop.), nr. Rhayader £3 10 6. 4/3 1024 North Buller (copper), Redruth£10 14. 3/4 1024 North Ding Dong (tin), Madron 1 2000 North Downs (copper), Redruth £10 14. 3/4 2000 North Frances (cop.), Illogan 4/3 3/4 2000 North Lecant (tin, cop.) St. Just 5/3 7/4 1024 North Roseward 1/2	5120 Wheal Harriett, Camborne 1% 14
	1024 North Buller (copper), Redruth£10 14 321/2 23/2	1000 Wheal Hender, Crowan 48,6d 51444 4% 5000 Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes 44 24
	2500 North Frances (coo.), Illogan 416 312	PAGE ANTA - 1 Man (Alex) Cla Vener Cla
	2000 North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Just 53 7 1024 North Rosewarne	512 Wheal Mary Ann (Perran) 2 8½ 3400 Wh. Mary Great Consols (cop.) . 6½
	14000 North Staffordshire Consols 1 1 1	512 Wheal Margery (tin), 85, Ives. 656
:	1128 North Wheal Crofty (copper).£1 18 10 12 1024 N.Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney 12 393 38	512 Wheal Montague (tin) 6% 2048 Wheal Robins (tin) Liskeard 3 %
	1128 North Wheat Crofty (copper) 251 18 10 12 1024 N. Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney 12 3934 38 1060 North Wheat Trelawny	1024 Wheal Sidney, Plympton 7
		2043 Wheal Robins (tin) Liskeard 3" 3" 3" 4000 Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistook 2½ 1 1024 Wheal Sidney, Plympton 7 6000 Wheal Tehidy (copper), Illogan 2½ 1½ 512 Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap 20½ 9½ 10½ 1044 Wheal Trenwith (copper, tin)£8 9 6 10
	256 Old Wheat Basset, Illogan 4 2	3000 Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage 5 5½
	4000 Oola (sillead, cop.), Limerick. 7s 16 2500 Orsedd (lead), Flint 2% 3	3000 Wheal Trevena (tin), Breago 5 516 8448 Wheal Trewane (silver-lead) 1½ 3000 Wheal Tristrem 4½ 44
:	10000 Pedn-an-drea United (tin) 1 3 21/ 23/	3167 WhealUnity (cop., tin), Gwinear£618 8. 13 1024 Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Refruth 22½ 1024 Wheal Venton (sillead), Lisk. £6 13 246 Wheal Virtue, Perranarworthal 3½ 4½ 496 Wh. Zion (cop., lead), Calstock. £4 5 2 4996 Wh. Zion (cop., lead), Calstock. £4 5 2 4996 Whod (lead), Beerferris £1 3 5 10000 Wrysgan (slate), Festinog 1 10000 Wrysgan (slate), Festinog 1 114 109 Wyndham Consols 44 4996 Yeoland Consols (tin, copper) 42
•		246 Wheal Virtue, Perranarworthal 3½ 4½ 6400 Wheal Whitleigh 2
	5000 Pendarves & St. Aubyn (tin, co.) 3 3	4096 Wh. Zion (cop., lead), Calstock£4 5 6 2 1% 6400 Whitford (lead), Flint)
	24000 Perran and Leisure Union % % 14	4096 Wood (lead), Beerferris£1 3 6 % 10000 Wrysgan (slate), Festiniog 1 %
	2000 Perran wheat George	10000 Wrysgan (Preference)
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	MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES. Shares. Paid. Prics. Shares. Shares. 5500 East Frongoch 6000 Ea. Trolowny (Paid. Price. Shares. Paid. Price. (lead) 13s. 6d 3 3660 Prignant Consols 1
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		e 3s 14 240 South Trelawny 136 1 rtha 14 14 3072 South-West Phænix£1 13 6 1 lweb. 5 1000 South Wheal Lovell4s. 10d 14
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	600 Castell 2 2 6000 Lady Bertha 4422 CefnGwyn, Cardigan £ 113 6 14 12000 Lady Grenvill	egal. 3s. 36 5500 Tamar Maria 13s.9d. 3s.6d. 1s. 14 1800 Teign Hope (Dart.). 1 4000 Tresellyn Consols 14s.6d. 14
5.	12800 Clew Bay, Ireland 1 1 8000 Langan	0 1
14.	16 Copper Mountain 4 — 64 Nant-ar-Nelle 2400 Cwm Consols (tin) 14 5 320 Nent Force, Al	1 12 12000 Wh. Bray (copper) 1 1 15ton. 1 11/2 512 Wh. Clinton (lead) 2 2 2 1 12 12 Wheal Freedom 1 1 1
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	Dun Raven Consols. 16 2 7037 Penquean, St. F. 1024 E. Roscean, St. Just 4 5 6000 Perran (silver-	
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